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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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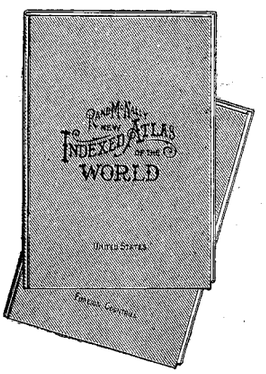

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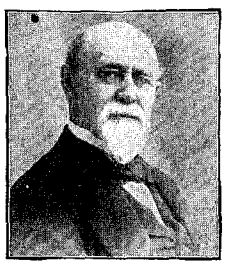

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$40,000 Worth of Improvements Made during the Last 3 Months
A FEW MORE NAMES WILL FILL THE

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN LUZON.

THE vigorous campaign now on north of Manila is accepted pretty generally by the press as likely to end any serious or well-organized resistance to our rule in the Philippines. Guerilla warfare by small detachments of native troops, or at least forays from the mountains by armed bands of robbers, will continue, it is expected, for an indefinite period, perhaps for years; but by far the greater part of the islands, it is confidently predicted, will soon be ready for whatever form of civil government Congress may provide. The loss of the cruiser *Charleston* on a reef, off the north coast of Luzon, that was not down on the Spanish charts has led to some comparisons between Spanish and American methods of coast surveying, and has led the paragraphers to remark that Spain's neglect has hurt our navy far more in times of peace than ever her skill did in war. The anti-expansion press, now that Aguinaldo's army appears to be completely routed and civil government seems likely soon to succeed military rule, have turned their attention from the White House to the Capitol, and are urging that Congress provide that the Filipinos, like the Cubans, be trained for independent self-government.

Aguinaldo About Done For.—"Aguinaldo, 'the modern George Washington,' seems to be in a pretty bad way. If he has any government at all, no one knows where it is. His grand Filipino republic is still a dream, and if he has subjects they are not to be found. If he has even an army it has not materialized. His troops seem to have been split up into small parties, and some of these parties have been scattered or captured. The campaign that has started out so briskly gives every promise of a successful termination before long. We have about come to the end of Aguinaldoism. Those who have been the severest critics of General Otis are beginning to find out that Otis knows something of the situation, after all. Too much was expected of him at the start. When Aguinaldo began his vicious campaign Otis had few troops, and all that those troops could do was to chase after the Aguinaldo forces, scatter them, take their towns, and then abandon the towns because we had not strength enough to hold them. But Otis has his troops now, the season for active campaigning has begun, and he has planned a series of movements that promise great results. . . . Before the campaign of next year shall have come we shall be in undisputed possession of the island of Luzon, and we shall hear very little more of 'imperialism' as a political issue."—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* (*Rep.*).

How Long Will the Tagalos Fight?—"Now that organized warfare on the part of the Filipinos has been suppressed, it is an interesting question how long it will be before Luzon may be considered absolutely pacified—how long, that is to say, before an American may walk in safety anywhere without his gun, and a writ of a justice of the peace acting under American authority can be executed in any part of the island without the help of a company of soldiers. Some of the insurgents have said that they would keep on fighting as long as they had a man left to fire a rifle, and their friends in this country have drawn dolorous pictures of an eternal guerilla warfare, with desperate Tagalos lurking behind every rock, and insurrection, stamped out in one spot, perpetually springing up in another. Of course such an outcome is conceivable. If the Tagalo had the tenacity and the fierce blood-thirst of the Iroquois, we can conceive of him nursing forever a vengeance that did him no good. And yet even the Iroquois has been tamed, and squaws sell beads where once they tortured prisoners. But the Filipinos are not like Indians. From all accounts they are a docile race, considerably advanced in civilization, and much preferring peace to war. Most of those who have submitted to Aguinaldo have done so from terror. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to cultivate their fields in quiet. Even Aguinaldo's soldiers, as a rule, are by no means irreconcilable. Many of them have deserted at the first opportunity. When it becomes thoroughly understood that resistance to the Americans has ceased to be fighting for independence, and has become mere aimless brigandage, it is likely to stop. Few people persist in fighting without an object, unless they love fighting for its own sake, which the Filipinos do not. The Scotch Highlanders did love fighting for its own sake, and their country was admirably adapted to that form of amusement, and yet they were ultimately pacified, altho by methods which we should not like to see repeated in the Philippines. It seems reasonably safe to predict that by the time the next Democratic national convention meets Luzon will be as quiet as Connecticut, and a good deal more quiet than those parts of Long Island served by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. And Aguinaldo will not be potting American soldiers from behind a tree. He will be in Hongkong, in jail, or hunting an office under the American Administration."—*The New York Journal* (*Dem.*).

Our Indian Fighters are There.—"Those who look upon an Indian campaign in Luzon as a terrible affair, and who are distressing themselves as to the outcome, forget that General Otis, Generals Wheaton, Lawton, Young, MacArthur, Bates, and Schwan, and the colonels and captains of nearly every regiment in the field in the Philippines, are Indian fighters. General Wheaton served in the Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Second infantry in the Indian campaigns; Lawton in the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry; Young in the Twelfth Infantry and the Eighth, Third, and Fourth cavalry; MacArthur in the

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Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth infantry, and again in the Thirteenth; Bates in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Fifth, and Second infantry. In fact, there are a hundred or more officers of experience in the Philippines who served for years on the frontier fighting Indians, participating in the campaigns against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Modocs, Apaches, Nez Perces, Utes, Sioux, and the Piutes. Several of these Indian campaigns extended over months and years, but in the end the hostile Indians were utterly defeated or captured. General Otis himself was one of the most persistently active of our Indian fighters, and he has in the field officers who, brought up in the school of fighting an evasive enemy, will pursue the rebel Filipinos just as relentlessly as they pursued the Modocs and the Apaches. The end will come just as it did in the Indian campaigns, in the triumph of the army and of civilization. It is not probable that when this fact is realized by the puffed-up, crack-brained egotists of Aguinaldo's army there will be resort for any great length of time to Indian tactics."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*).

An Anti-Expansion View.—"That this is the end of native resistance can not be presumed. But it may readily be supposed to be the end of any very serious organized insurgent effort for the present. The bright little dream of native self-government and independence under the protection of the great exponent of liberty among the nations has been shattered, and shattered by the very nation which was expected to help on its realization. We have not only done this. We have destroyed the beginnings of self-government, and are sweeping away to exile or death those among the Filipino people who were best fitted to build up a native government. If our purpose were to wipe out every vestige of native possibility in this direction we could not proceed on better lines than we have done, and in effecting the destruction which has been wrought we have implanted a hatred of ourselves in the native breast which years will not efface. The storm of alien conquest which is sweeping over the islands has left behind it desolate but apparently clear and peaceful fields, but beneath the surface lurk the unsmothered fires of hate which must break out in intermittent and sporadic revolution. This is the work of a man chosen by the free suffrages of the American people to conserve and extend the principles and blessings of liberty, and charged with the duty of prosecuting the Spanish war within those bounds. It is a work in the future contemplation of which no pleasure can come; for nothing that can be done hereafter will avail to shake off the weight of human sacrifice that must burden the memory of these days."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

South African Dutch Words.—To abate somewhat the havoc that ensues when the average reader encounters a despatch filled with Boer names and expressions, the New York *Tribune* has explained the meaning and pronunciation of the Boer words most frequent in the news reports, some of which we quote below:

Oom Paul means Uncle Paul and is pronounced Ome Powl.
Bloemfontein means Bloom Spring, and is pronounced Bloom-fone-tine.
Majuba, a Kafir word, is pronounced ma-yoo-ba.
A veldheer, or field lord, is a Boer general.
The veld is the field.
The veldwachteren are the field watchers or military police.
Kloofs is pronounced klofes and means clefts or ravines.
Joubert, the name of the Boer general, is pronounced Yow-bert.
The Jonkheeren, pronounced yonkhairen, are the young lords or members of the first and second orders of the legislature.
The Raad Huis, pronounced Rahd Hoys, is where they meet.
Uitlander is pronounced Oyt-lahn-der.
The rand, where so much gold is found, means the border.
Witwatersrand means Edge of the White Water.
Kopje means little head, and is used to describe a hill or small eminence.
A laager, pronounced lah-her, means a camp.
A trek is a journey.
Boer means a rustic.

SOME CITY ELECTIONS.

AS the smoke of battle clears from the field of state politics, the significance of the municipal elections in several of our large cities becomes more apparent. Philadelphia has attracted the most attention, where alleged gigantic election frauds, perpetrated by the Republican machine, have been exposed by *The North American* (owned by John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General in President Harrison's Cabinet) and *The Press* (owned by Charles Emory Smith, the present Postmaster-General). Tammany's sweeping victory in New York City has called out the usual amount of moralizing, and the defeat of the reform element in New Orleans by what *The Times-Democrat* calls "the ring" has elicited not a little comment. These are offset in some degree by the inauguration as mayor of Baltimore of Thomas S. Hayes, who has made a declaration of independence from the politicians; and by the result in San Francisco, where Mayor Phelan, who is credited with an excellent record, was reelected. An illustration of the diversity of our political currents is afforded by the city of Ansonia, Conn., which elected its new mayor, Lockwood Hotchkiss, Jr., solely, it is said, on his record as hero of the wreck of the *Nutmeg State*, a Sound steamer which burned just before the campaign began.

Where Good Government Won.—"Altho New Orleans failed at the late election in the battle for municipal reform, and went back to the old system of partizan government, the contrary was true of nearly all the other cities holding elections; and, with the rarest exception, they placed themselves in line with that great political movement which aims to free American municipalities from the bad government which has fastened on so many of them

—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE PURSUIT OF AGUINALDO IN CARTOON.

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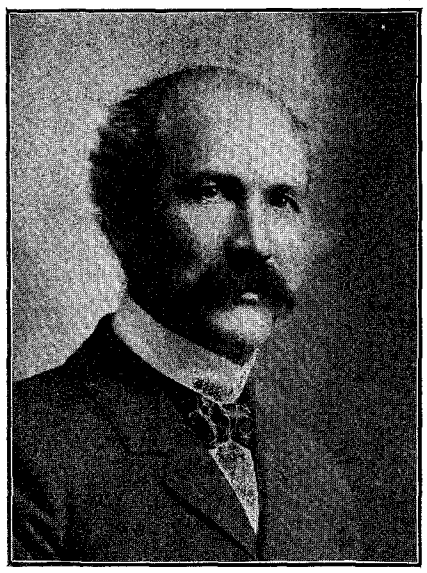
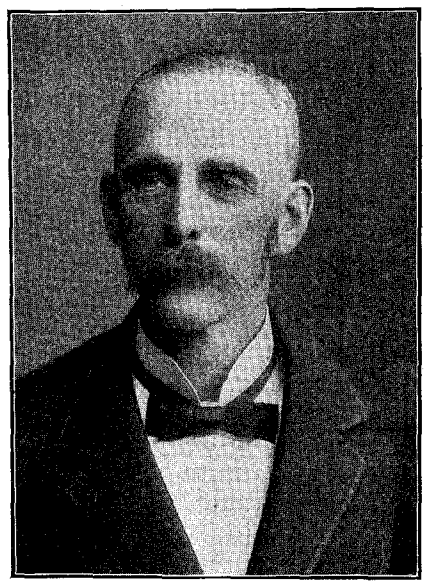


A. H. LONGINO,
Mississippi's New Governor.



LESLIE M. SHAW,
Reelected Governor of Iowa.

TWO MORE GOVERNORS.

in the name of political parties. We have already spoken of the case of San Francisco. There Mayor Phelan has been reelected, receiving the support of both Democrats and Republicans, because he has proved so competent a mayor for the last four years. As the San Francisco ring has been beaten twice in succession, it may now be considered as dead beyond all hope of recovery; and the California metropolis, which suffered probably as much as any city in America from ring rule and what always goes with it, spoliation by corporations, is now safe for all time to come.

"In the State of New York no less than three of the larger cities similarly threw off the thraldom of local rings, Albany, Rochester, and Troy. In all three, party lines were loosely drawn in the municipal elections, and the result was political revolutions. In Troy a considerable faction of Democrats threw off the bossship of United States Senator Murphy and defeated the machine Democratic ticket named by him; while in Rochester the good-government organization held the balance of power, got rid of the administration which had dominated the city for six years, and won a signal victory for practical municipal reform. It was the same in Providence, R. I., where, despite the fact that the city is Republican on state and national issues, it gave a good majority for a Democrat for mayor, because he was the better man; and its new city government is divided almost equally between Democrats and Republicans, the best men being selected in all cases. . . . The fight for good government and municipal reform has not, it will be seen, grown weaker. On the contrary, it is being conducted as vigorously as ever, and is winning victory after victory. Here and there an outpost has been lost, as at New Orleans, but that the cause is stronger to-day than it ever was before no one who looks over the field can doubt. And the good fight will be kept up until every American city is redeemed and enjoys the blessings of good government and freedom from ring or boss rule."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*).

A Glimpse of the Philadelphia Election.—"The boldness of the plan of attack upon the ballot is its most striking feature. Men were hired in Washington to come to Philadelphia and act as election officers in the thirteenth division of the Seventh Ward, vacancies having been provided for them. This matter of the neglect of elected officers to serve should also be investigated, as it apparently forms part of the conspiracy. The hired men from Washington, according to the statement of one of their number, were taken to the house of a public official, instructed in their duties, and given 200 ballots to put into the box to begin with. At the close of the polls they had fifteen ballots left over, which, according to the testimony, were also stuffed into the box. The returns showed a total of 357 votes, altho, it is alleged, only about 140 were cast, and some of these may have been fraudulent. The election over, these bogus officers started for Washington, and if they had managed to get out of the city there would have been no one to call to account for the crime. Even as it was, these unknown men from a distant city, charged with a crime against the ballot, managed to get the heavy bail demanded, Republican office-holders becoming their bondsmen! . . . . There is good reason to believe that there are at least 100 out of the 1,000 divisions in Philadelphia the returns from which bear no necessary relation to the vote cast."—*The Philadelphia Ledger* (*Ind.*).

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS OF UTAH.

AS the time for the assembling of Congress draws near, the agitation against Representative Brigham H. Roberts has been waxing more vigorous, until there is now hardly a newspaper outside the city of Salt Lake that seems willing to express the opinion that he should take the seat to which he was elected. The discussion that immediately followed his election was by no means unanimous in the opinion that Congress should refuse to admit him (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 10, 1898); but the vigorous action since that time of various organizations of women, and the declarations of several religious organizations, including the Ministers' Association of Salt Lake, against the seating of Mr. Roberts, seem to have had considerable effect. Individual defenders of Mr. Roberts, however, have not been entirely wanting, altho their defense consists largely of attacks upon the characters of other Congressmen and upon the domestic relations of the much-assailed Sultan of Sulu. The anti-Roberts storm has, indeed, reached such a pitch that it has been rumored that the authorities of the Mormon church will persuade Mr. Roberts to resign at the opening of the Congressional session, and will try to have another representative of the church, not a polygamist, elected to the vacant seat. In this way, it is said, the church authorities hope to escape the storm of damaging criticism. Mr. Roberts, however, has disclaimed any intention of giving up his seat, and if he adheres to his determination, some interesting scenes at the opening of Congress are predicted.

The Case against Mr. Roberts.—"There are three objections to Mr. Roberts's admission to the House of Representatives: (1) that he has rendered himself legally ineligible to office under the United States by his violation of the law of 1882 [forbidding bigamy], and that ineligibility has not been removed by the subsequent amnesty because he has not complied with its conditions. (2) He has again rendered himself ineligible by living in polygamous relations subsequent to the amnesty and prior to the admission of the State. (3) He is now living in open violation of the statutes of the State which he claims to represent—statutes passed to carry into effect a clause in the constitution which was made a condition precedent to the admission of Utah as a State. In view of these facts, it seems to us clear that, under the Constitution, the responsibility for determining whether Mr. Roberts is eligible to represent his State rests with Congress, and that it can not avoid that responsibility; that it has a clear moral duty, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to refuse him admission; and that it is even doubtful whether it has the legal, and certain that it has not the moral, right to overrule an act of Congress, adopted by both Houses and approved by the President, as it will have to do if it admits to a seat a convicted criminal still continuing in the perpetration of a crime which Congress by solemn act has declared makes him ineligible to any office in the United States."—*The Outlook*.

What Mr. Roberts Says.—"Religious fanatics are trying to defeat the will of the people. If the same condition occurred wherein another church was placed in the position of the Mormon church, there would be such an uprising as has never been witnessed here. I wish to designate the attitude of these people, my detractors, as a piece of unwarrantable interference on the part of religious bigots. Mine is the voice of one against the multitude, and I had not intended to say anything about the slanders that have been circulated about me until I had a chance to meet my vilifiers face to face and then to refute their statements. I intend to bring them before Congress or a committee of Congress, and after stating my side of this question, fully

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make those of my accusers prove whatever charges they may have against me. I feel confident that when I have done this and made my answer to the allegations against me the American people will see that I have been a much maligned man. . . .

"Say this for me: There is not a State in the Union where polygamous marriages are so entirely under the ban of law as in Utah. Plural marriages are prohibited by the edict of the Mormon church, and have been so since President Woodruff's manifesto in 1890. In addition to that, they are inhibited by constitutional provision, with the same definition of the crime and the same penalties affixed as a punishment that obtained in the Congressional enactment for the Territory of Utah, generally known as the Edmunds-Tucker law. That constitutional inhibition is made unrepealable without the consent of the United States, and I know of no State that has that subject so completely under condemnation of law as has Utah. All the polygamy that exists in Utah to-day is simply that some men who entered plural-marriage relationships years ago, under sanction of the teachings of the Mormon church, considered themselves under moral obligations to fulfil the conditions of the marriage covenant, and refused to cast off the women who trusted them. It will be interesting to know just what moral or religious benefit will result to the community by turning adrift these plural wives or disowning their offspring. And yet, even the continuation of those relations are prohibited by legislative enactment, and if men fulfil what they regard as their moral obligations to these plural families, they must do it at the risk of coming under punishment provided by law. There is, however, and has been no public sentiment in the State of Utah that has been so unreasonable as to demand that men, fulfilling what they have regarded as moral duties, shall be punished as violators of the law. . . . . .

"There is another phase of this question that I would like to put before the people of New York. What business is it of the people of New York whom the people of Utah elect to Congress? What would be the feeling in a Congressional district in this State if the Mormon church got up an agitation against one of its representatives on the ground of alleged immoralities and unfitness? Would not there be a strong feeling among the people here that it was none of the business of the members of the Mormon church whom they elected? Do not the people of Utah have the same right to elect a man of their choice to represent them in Congress that the people of any Congressional district of New York have?"—*Interview Printed in the New York World.*

Views of the Mormon Church.—"The moral crusaders will have to wage their war outside the Constitution of the United States. Under that, the member-elect has a perfect right to his seat. If he is excluded, it will be on the ground of 'morals and of Christian ethics.' But what has Congress to do with either? If the question of morals is to enter into the right of one member to the seat to which he has been duly elected, should it not enter into the right of all the other members-elect? The question of morals would cover a tremendously wide and awkward stretch of ground. And is Congress empowered to discuss and decide questions of 'Christian ethics'? If so, from whence did that body derive such authority? And if it should be assumed, is it only to cut one way? What is to stop it from slashing in all directions, and establishing such standards of Christian ethics as the majority may favor? . . . For consistency's and morality's sakes, turn, O ye Christian people and journals, to the huge, devouring and awful evils that fester all around you, right where you live, and do not worry about the 'Mormon' people in distant Utah, who are filling the desert with moral, virtuous homes where God is worshiped in the name of Jesus Christ His Son, and practical religion is the chief business of a peaceful and contented people!"—*The Deseret Evening News, Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.*

The Sultan of Sulu and Mr. Roberts.—"Governments, like sensible men, do the best they can when they are not free to be as good as they would like. Polygamy is not tolerated in the Sulus because it meets with the Government's approval, but for the reason that expediency demands this unpleasant concession. We can not afford to have the Sultan join forces with Aguinaldo; therefore we have bought him, and part of the necessary price paid is the stipulation that we shall not meddle with the domestic institutions of his Mohammedan realm. We are under no such compulsion in the case of Congressman Roberts. Should he be excluded from the House he would not draw his sword and flee to the standard of Aguinaldo; and even if he did it would not matter. Neither is there any danger that the people of Utah will resent the correction of their morals by rushing to arms. That is where the American polygamists are at a fatal disadvantage in comparison with the polygamists of the Sulus. These sneers at the Administration for its treaty with the polygamous and slave-holding Sultan are shallow. Statesmen who are managing a war can not be expected to go on untimely moral crusades that would inevitably result in extending the area of hostilities. It is wrong to blow a man's house up with dynamite. When taken by itself there is no disputing that proposition. But firemen often do blow up houses to prevent the spread of conflagrations. Their justification is perfect, and is the same in principle as that of President McKinley for making his Sulu treaty."—*The Philadelphia North American.*

From a Grandson of Brigham Young.—"Why, if the Mormon people have abandoned polygamy, should President Snow say, in an interview in September: 'I believe in the revelation given to Joseph Smith on celestial marriage, and that under certain circumstances Latter-Day Saints would be doing no moral or religious wrong in practising plural marriage under divine sanction and religious regulations?' Why should Angus M. Cannon, president of the powerful Salt Lake stake in the church, say only last year, 'We still believe in the principle of plural marriages, as we believe in the practises of the patriarchs. You can't change a people's beliefs?' Why should Apostle Woodruff, youngest member of the highest church quorum, say in June, 'The belief in polygamy is as much a part of the Mormon faith to-day as it ever was,' and that the young people could not 'deny this part of their belief without denying the prophet Joseph Smith'? Why should Mrs. Freeze, a leading woman of the church, say polygamy was a divine command of God? Why should Apostle Rudger H. Clawson, as late as October, declare he had been sent to the penitentiary as a 'testimony for Jesus,' when he had been sent for polygamy? Why should Apostle Heber J. Grant, who is living in polygamy and who was Mr. Roberts's most influential supporter during the campaign, say in an address to the Young People's Conference in Logan, Utah, on November 13, 1898, that he felt to 'sustain the principles of the Gospel even to the extent of taking more wives, if necessary'? Why should Mormon-church publications and Mormon-church meetings in Utah ring with a defense of those who 'live their religion'?"—*Eugene Young, in an Address in New York City.*

"The public is aware that the Mormon church already holds the balance of power in local politics in the Territory of Arizona. Its inroads in other directions are not so generally advertised. Mr. [Eugene] Young states that the Mormons in Idaho have been for some time able to return eleven members to the state legislature, and through them to control two senatorial elections. He adds: 'It will not be many years before the Mormon priesthood will have a potent voice in the politics of Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Montana.'"—*The Washington Times.*

"I did hope this subject would not come up in the convention. I should hate to see this federation going on record as asking Congress to do something unconstitutional. Congress has not the power to seat or unseat a man. He was elected to his office by the voters from his State, and the Constitution does not give Congress the power to throw him out. I think we had better let the men fight out this question among themselves. When I think of the double lives the men of the East are living without protest from any one, that they are not true to their marriage vows, it does seem unfair that the whole country should rise up in arms because one poor Mormon man from Utah has been elected to Congress."—*Miss Susan B. Anthony before the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at Rochester.*

"According to the statements of missionaries who have returned from Utah, women are taught that their only salvation is through their husbands. In the resurrection they can only be lifted from their graves out into the eternal life by their Mormon husbands, who, if they are displeased with them for any cause, can threaten to leave them in their graves forever, so that they will not be able to see their children in the hereafter. Surely this is the worst sort of heathenism and slavery for women. Shall not we men and women of these free United States combine and do all in our power not only to have Mr. Roberts expelled from Congress because he has three wives, but also let us strike at the

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root of the matter in enforcing if possible severe penalties against those who practise polygamy and who inculcate it as a God-ordained law necessary in attaining the highest glory possible to man."—*Miss Helen Gould, in an Address at Irvington, N. Y.*

"It is in the power of the House, by a majority vote, to declare his seat vacant. There would be an excuse for this extreme action in the fact that Utah was admitted into the Union only on condition of the abolition of polygamy. To thereafter send a confessed polygamist to represent her in Congress is a practical breach of faith upon the part of the electors of that commonwealth. . . . It can not be deemed a serious denial of the right of representation to refuse to allow a man to sit as a legislator who ought instead to have been sent to represent his constituency in the penitentiary."—*The Philadelphia Record.*

A PARSON'S PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hampton Lucy, in Warwickshire, England, is proprietor of a unique monopoly: a public house administered according to regulations laid down by him, the profits being devoted to local improvements, and incidentally to the purchase of ornaments for the village church. In *The Outlook* (November 4), the rector himself thus tells of his establishment, which has been conducted on the present plan since 1876:

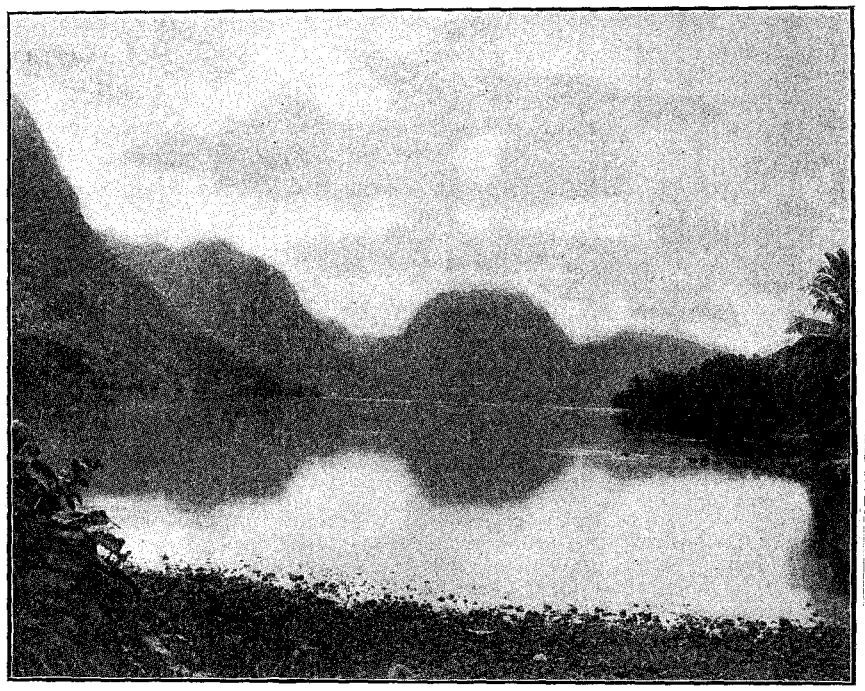
"The principles of the system are: 1. The sale of *pure* beer (upon the meaning of 'pure' I comment further on). 2. The person who sells the beer must have *no interest* in the profits. When this 'public' came into my hands, I consulted several temperance reformers as to the advisability of closing it altogether, or of endeavoring to conduct it 'respectably' in the strictest sense of the term. My more extreme friends said, 'Close it altogether.' Others of the moderate section were of opinion that I should be wiser in keeping it open, subject to strict regulation, rather than risk another being started over which I should have no control. I chose the latter alternative, and results for nearly twenty years have amply justified my choice.

"The first step was to find a trustworthy tenant, who would accept a fixed sum annually for transacting the business, leaving the responsibility of profit or loss to my account. An outdoor servant gladly accepted the situation, with his wife, on condition of occupying the house rent free, a small sum being allowed for the management and for dispensing the beer, the profits on the eatables and stabling of horses being left to him. The sale of spirits was discontinued—no great hardship to the inhabitants, considering the opportunities afforded for buying them from grocers' traveling carts. I believe that much less spirits are drunk now that bottles have to be bought entire than when it was so easy to send to the 'public' for three or six pennyworth at a time; but I am no advocate of grocers' licenses. The abolition of the spirit license was a most unpopular measure; at first I received a good deal of abuse for it. Among other things, I was frequently told that people would die if they could not be supplied with a drop of spirits in times of cold or sickness. Providentially, however, for sixteen months after the license was canceled only one adult death occurred at all, in a population of (then) nearly five hundred; so I heard no more complaints on that score. . . . I have reason to believe that on account of the liquor being pure and wholesome, and therefore satisfying, less is consumed than formerly. Low wages may have had something to do with a decrease of consumption. But when wages were higher, some years ago, I noticed that less beer was purchased, with a good quality of liquor, altho the price remained the same. Before the 'public' changed hands, perhaps drunkenness was no worse here than in many places; but cases were common enough. I am thankful to say that now they are comparatively rare, and seldom occur, except when people have come in from other places the worse for liquor, and have been accidentally served with more. Of course if such a condition is perceived, they are declined any at all. The usual public-house hours are observed, and no limit as to the quantity supplied to sober people is ever attempted; but no credit is allowed."

When the rector took charge of the public house, the people were told that all profits, after deducting the rent and current expenses, would be returned to them in clothing, food, and other charities. Thus those who drink the most are taxed for the benefit of their neighbors.

OUR NEW SAMOAN ISLAND.

TUTUILA, the islet which the United States will acquire if the proposed partition of Samoa becomes a fact, is regarded as deriving practically all its value from the splendid harbor of Pago Pago. The island is said to be of no importance as to local production or consumption, and as its population is small, it is not thought likely that its trade will ever cut much of a figure; but the harbor, it is calculated, will be an aid to our ships plying the long routes of the Pacific. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* inventories the good points of our new bit of the earth's surface as follows:



PAGO PAGO HARBOR.

"With a small area, which according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is only fifty-four square miles, and with only four thousand population, it possesses the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. A representative of the London *Times* recently in Washington, who had visited and was thoroughly familiar with not only the Samoan Islands, but those of the Pacific generally, pronounced the harbor of Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the best in all the Pacific, and Pearl harbor, in the Hawaiian group, the next in value as a harbor, the United States thus being the possessor of the chief island harbors and ports of call, supply, and repairs in the Pacific Ocean. Commercially, the Samoan Islands, singly or as a group, are unimportant, so far as their local production and consumption are concerned, but extremely important in their relation to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce. Mr. Goward, who was sent by the United States Government to the Samoan Islands to arrange for a treaty with reference to the harbor of Pago Pago, said:

"'The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; landlocked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms, and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. In a naval point

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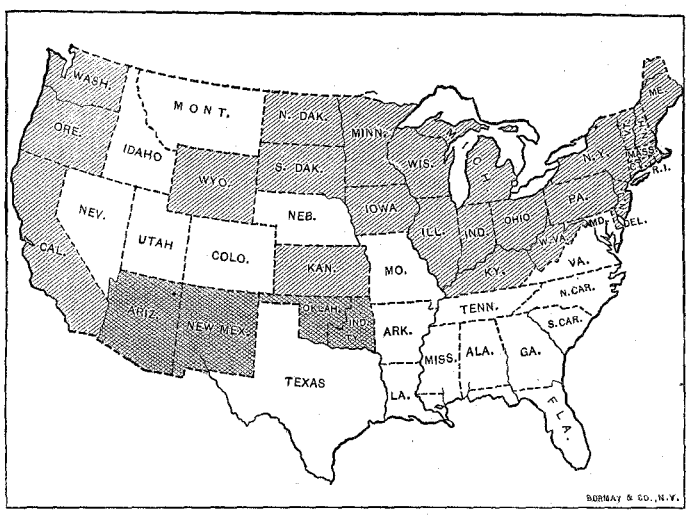
of view it is the key position to the Samoan group, and likewise to Central Polynesia, and is especially well located for the protection of American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is, by reason of its geographical position in central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated half-way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago would be a most convenient stopping-place or coaling-station for vessels or steamers, either for supplies or for the exchange of commodities. With the Pacific mail steamers making it a point for coaling it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia.'

"The above statement, made by Mr. Goward in 1887, applied simply to the harbor of Pago Pago, and its importance increases with the occupancy and complete ownership of the entire island by the United States, and it becomes additionally important in view of the control by the United States of the Hawaiian and Philippine groups, the prospective construction of an isthmian canal, and the rapidly growing commerce between the United States and the great markets of Asia and Oceanica, which buy annually more than $1,000,000,000 worth of goods, and nearly all of this of the class of merchandise which the people of the United States desire to sell."

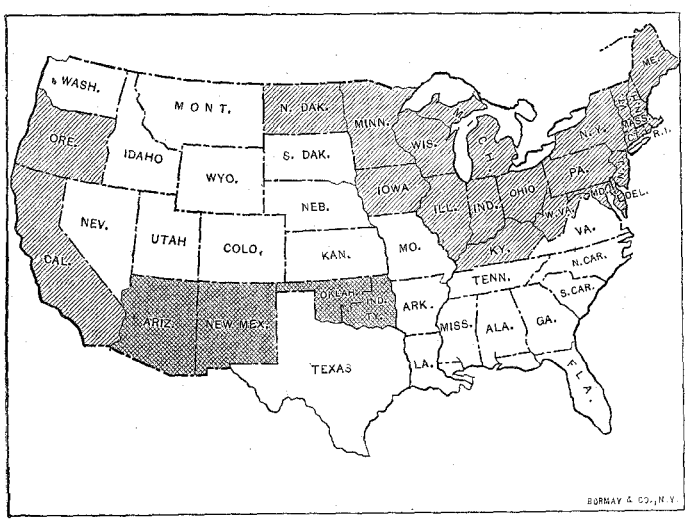


ELECTION RESULTS IN 1899.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.

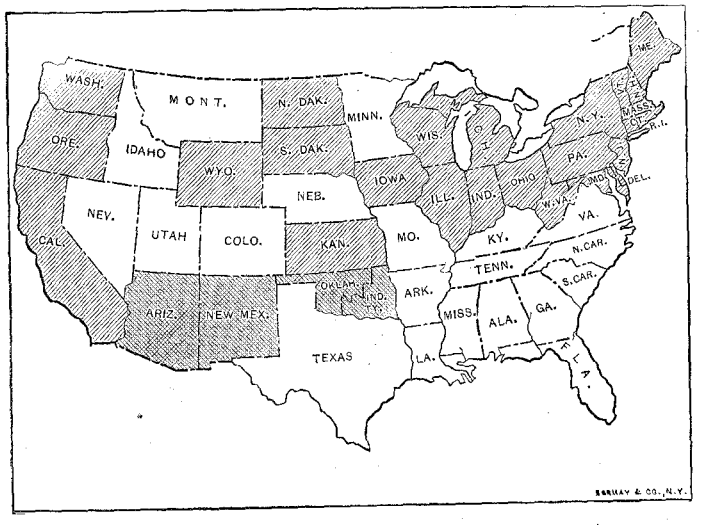
ELECTION RESULTS IN DIAGRAM.

THE accompanying outline maps give a clear representation of the progress of the political struggle since 1896. In that year, it will be remembered, McKinley received 271 votes of the Electoral College, and Bryan 176. Since that time, as the diagrams show, the Republicans have lost Maryland and possibly Kentucky, with a total of 21 electoral votes, and the Democrats have lost Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Kansas, with a total of 21 electoral votes. Kentucky casts 13 electoral votes, and if it is found in the Republican column this year it will be the third Republican victory in over twenty-five years, so that its doubtful position makes it a center of considerable interest. Not all the States held elections in 1898 or 1899, and where they did not, the complexion of the map shows the result at the last previous election. The States which elected governors of one party and Congressmen of another are classed as voting for the party to which the Congressmen belong, as the purpose of the diagrams is to show how the States voted on national, rather than on State issues. The table below gives the electoral vote of each State:



ELECTION RESULTS IN 1896.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.



ELECTION RESULTS IN 1898.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.

Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	New Hampshire	4
Colorado	4	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	Ohio	23
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	15
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
		Total	447

The first two diagrams appeared in the New York *Herald* after the 1898 election, and the third diagram in the New York *World* after the 1899 election.

DECREASE OF CHILD LABOR.

FRIENDS of the children will be glad to note that child labor, the evil that came with modern machinery and which has been the target of humane legislation ever since, is now rapidly decreasing; and friends of the *laissez-faire* theory will be glad to note that this decrease is due less to law than to the discovery by the manufacturers that child labor does not pay. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The amount of child labor employed has been diminishing very much, partly as the result of legislation, but in considerable part because the low-priced labor of children has not been found to be economical. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find employers complaining that the parents falsify the ages of their children in order to get them into the mills when they are too young to be

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profitable. Whatever share of the diminution of child labor is to be attributed to legislation, it may be seriously questioned whether the legislation would have been obtained had the child labor been really profitable. Tending machinery at the speed at which it is now customarily operated involves some strength and a great deal of attention, and carelessness is almost inseparable from childhood. The shortening of the working day has resulted in part from legislation, but in much less part than has been supposed, for it has rarely been attempted to prevent men from working ten or twelve hours if they are willing to. The main reason why the working day is not fourteen or fifteen hours is that even in factories with steam-driven machinery it has been found that such hours are not economical.

"The Southern States have been attracting the envious attention of New England mill-owners because they have little or none of that labor legislation of which the manufacturing States have acquired too much. But in spite of this lack of restrictive laws, and of the rapid extension of manufacturing in the South, the State Labor Commissioner of North Carolina has lately reported that, comparing this year with 1896, there has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the number of men employed in cotton factories, of 50 per cent. in the number of women employed, and a decrease of nearly one half in the number of children employed. That in three years the number of men employed should have increased 7,128, which is more than 100 per cent., the number of women 5,320, which is almost exactly 50 per cent., and the number of children should have declined 2,606 is a very remarkably rapid change in the direction of the higher-priced grade of labor, for it is to be observed that not only did the number of children decline but the number of men increased much faster than the number of women. In 1896 the men were 41 per cent. of the women and children; in 1899 they were 72 per cent.

"The last national census gave the following percentages of men, women, and children in industrial employment in 1880 and 1890:

	1880.	1890.
Men	74.48	80.40
Women	18.97	16.92
Children	6.55	2.68
Total	100.00	100.00

"The percentages of child labor at the two dates in seven States were as follows:

	1880.	1890.
Connecticut	7.43	2.10
Massachusetts	4.92	1.84
Rhode Island	12.06	6.95
New York	5.41	1.49
Illinois	6.17	1.83
Virginia	13.11	5.71
Maryland	8.73	4.02

" . . . In Germany the decrease in child labor is attributed to the law of 1891, and the amount has lately been increasing slightly, but is still small compared with ten years ago. The total number of children in German factories in certain years was as follows:

1886	21,053	1894	4,259
1890	27,458	1897	6,151

"The number of women employed nearly doubled between 1882 and 1895."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

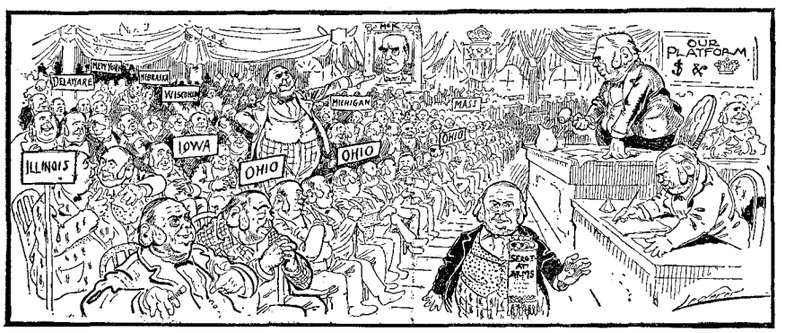
"WHAT Happened to Jones" is the title of a play that might make a hit in Ohio.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

CROKER has swept New York City, but not with the sort of broom that sweeps clean.—*The Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

GOLDEN RULE JONES found that the Ohio rule is to do unto others as they would do unto you.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

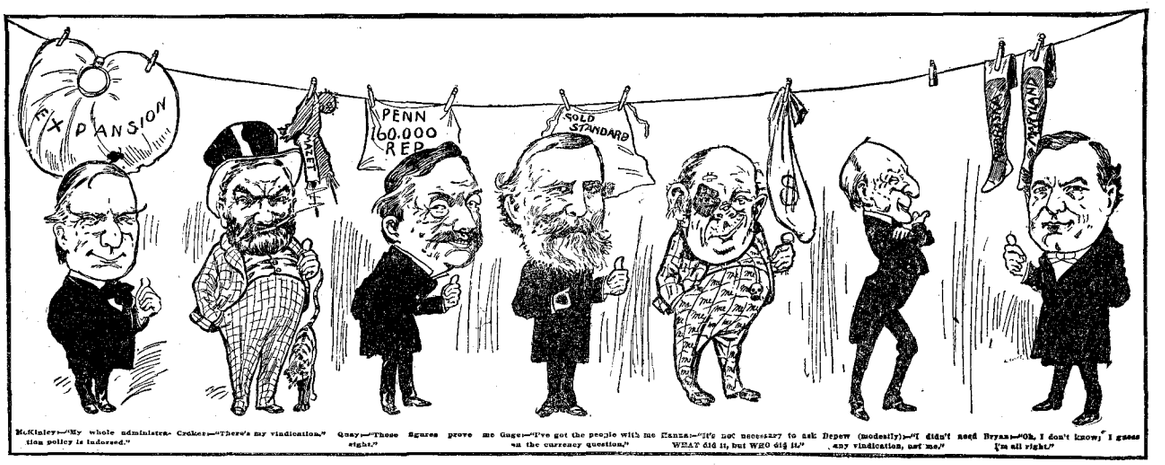
COLONEL BRYAN is still the Tagalogical candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1900.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"IF there is anything I despise," said one diplomat, "it's a practical joke." "I feel the same way about it," answered the other, as he laid down his newspaper, "and I know what I am talking about. I was a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague."—*The Washington Star.*



THE NEXT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

IN KENTUCKY—THE WREATH ISN'T LARGE ENOUGH FOR BOTH. —*The Chicago Record.*


FIX PANSION
MAKE
PENN 60,000 REP
SOLD STANDARD
McKinley—"My whole administration policy is indorsed."
Croker—"There's my vindication."
Quay—"These figures prove me right."
me Gage—"I've got the people with me on the currency question."
Hanna—"It's not necessary to ask Depew (modestly)—I didn't need any vindication, not me."
Bryan—"Oh, I don't know; I guess I'm all right."

VINDICATIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

THE ELECTIONS AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOME TENDENCIES OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.

IN the concluding chapter of his new work on "The Development of the English Novel," Mr. Wilbur Cross gives a suggestive and interesting consideration of the chief contemporary schools of English novelists. Leaving out Meredith, who has been treated in a foregoing chapter on "The Psychological Novel," Mr. Cross deals with the subject under four groups: "Henry James and Impressionism"; "Philosophical Realism: Mrs. Humphry Ward and Thomas Hardy"; "R. L. Stevenson and the Revival of Romance"; and "Rudyard Kipling." A writer in *The Spectator* (London, October 28) thus summarizes and comments on this concluding chapter:

"In the section on Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is described as 'the inspirer of a popular group of novelists who have turned to current speculations for the purpose of open didacticism,' Mr. Cross points out how she differs from George Eliot in her freedom from the scruples against propagandism possessed by the elder writer, and how this school, like the revolutionary novelists at the close of the eighteenth century, have 'embellished the political treatise for people who would not read it without the story of passion.' Mr. Hardy he regards as the best English representative of the realist school, by whom naturalism is pushed to determinist lengths, differing, however, from Zola in his attention to style. Mr. Cross insists with much force on Mr. Hardy's essential paganism, his 'love of the dark and sinister in nature and his feeling of the nothingness of human life in the presence of the everlasting death,' and his deep-seated pessimism: 'The Immortals would appear to have become enraged at Tess, and to have predestined her hard career.' He adds, however, in one of the most striking passages of the book, that Mr. Hardy, like all the other philosophic realists since George Eliot, has failed to realize the important distinction between science and literature. 'It may be granted that, so far as science can throw any light on the subject, our conduct is determined for us. And yet there is a voice from the depths of consciousness which says this is not the whole truth. Human nature is not comprehended by formulas and theorems. . . . Toward the close of the last century a group of novelists experimented with determinism; the reading public revolted, and turned to the Gothic Romance and then to Scott and Cooper. Something very like this, in a smaller way perhaps, is happening to-day.' Thus by a natural transition Mr. Cross is led to examine into the revival of romance, with Stevenson as its chief hierophant. 'What he did at first—and this is one of his innovations—was to awaken delight in adventure for its own sake, just as Defoe did. Chance and Circumstance, which to the philosophers are at best unlovely, he writes with initial capitals, and says they are the divinities whom he adores. Events, which Hardy marshals so that they seem endowed with spite and cruelty, Stevenson made sing together as the morning stars.' Mr. Cross rightly dwells on the superlative quality and delightful rhythm of Stevenson's prose; his fondness for 'quaint and smooth-sounding words,' which were to him beautiful for themselves; his wholesome morals, spite of his dictum that romance should be 'a-moral'; and holds him chiefly responsible for the recrudescence of historical romance. 'Just as in the case of Scott,' he continues, 'Stevenson has been accompanied and followed by several historical romancers, among whom are Conan Doyle, S. R. Crockett, Stanley Weyman, Anthony Hope Hawkins, and S. Weir Mitchell; and by a group of Scotch emotionalists and humorists, among whom are J. M. Barrie and John Watson.' Lastly, Mr. Cross singles out Rudyard Kipling as the most striking figure in our fiction since the death of R. L. Stevenson. 'Of the new India of the Queen-Empress and Lord Roberts of Candahar, Kipling is the first worthy interpreter.' For the rest, he dwells on Mr. Kipling's invariable nearness to his subject—'he does not write from the outside of it, but as one who is a part of it'—the penetrating insight most signally displayed in the 'Jungle Books,' and his supreme gift of seeing romance in the 'actualities' of the present."

Mr. Cross's fourfold division of living novelists does well enough for practical purposes, says *The Spectator*, but place in it will hardly be found for all writers. For instance, in which class can Mr. H. G. Wells, the author of "The War of Worlds," be put? Notwithstanding Jules Verne, whose art was but crude and schoolboyish compared to that of Mr. Wells, we may well call the latter the founder of a new school of scientific romance. Mr. Cross takes no account, either, of the class of books which may be designated as "life histories," often only autobiographies masquerading under the name of fiction: "A superlatively artistic instance is to be found in Tolstoy's 'Souvenirs,' perhaps the most attractive book he ever wrote; but the modern type of life-history is almost always written by women, is lavish of realistic and even repulsive details, and animated by the unfilial desire to represent the heroine's parents in a most unpleasant light."

Women now form a large majority of the novelists, says *The Spectator*, and there is noticeable a reaction from the earlier manner of Ouida and Miss Broughton. In those good old days, man was regarded as a creature of irresistible attraction. Now, especially in the "emancipation novel," a decided note of *misandria* or man-hating is observable. Feminine fiction has still other failings, tho none quite so extraordinary and unaccountable as the one just mentioned:

"Many women write fluently, lucidly, even picturesquely, but the antiseptic of style is still almost a monopoly of the male sex. It is notable, too, that while women have long since invaded and distinguished themselves in the domain of sensationalism and melodrama, they have, with rare exceptions, left the fields of adventure unexplored, altho in real life the exploits of travelers like Mrs. Bishop and Miss Kingsley prove them to be under no disabilities in the matter of gaining experience."

VICTOR HUGO'S "SCRAP-BOOK."

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, the English critic, has said of Victor Hugo as a poet, "He found French poetry a place of brick and stucco, and left it a palace builded of jewels—a palace of the Arabian Nights"; but Victor Hugo's prose masterpiece, "Les Miserables," Henley sums up as an "immense stupidity," and expresses the further opinion that the great poet could no more write sane prose than such writers as Thackeray could write great poetry.

After reading much of the fragmentary matter left in manuscript by Victor Hugo by way of Memoirs, many of the critics seem inclined to agree with Mr. Henley. The egotism of the man as exhibited in these sketches, diaries, and reported interviews is pronounced "insufferable." The book contains all sorts of odds and ends—finger-nail sketches so-called, essays and short stories that do not bear directly on the author's life, but which are thrown in anywhere, without any order of arrangement.

The London *Chronicle* says of the book:

"Here and there are vivid pictures of men and events; but the rhodomontade, the heroics, the welter of gaudy words, the incorrigible bounce and the sentimentality at any price of the Bombastes Furioso of French literature are here also; and one reads with mingled feelings of admiration and disdain. If there is a little of the best Victor Hugo, there is all too much of Mr. Burnand's Fictor Nogo."

The London *Academy* finds fault with the title under which the book is published, rather than with the contents. It says:

"From 'The Memoirs of Victor Hugo' one expects more than an odd assortment of scraps from his note-book, jotted down from time to time as the mood took him, jumping from period to period with enormous gaps between. Reminiscences here, moralizings there, a *chose vue*, a conversation with Louis Philippe, a mordant anecdote of an actress, a diary kept during the siege of Paris—these are not enough to be styled 'The Memoirs' of the most

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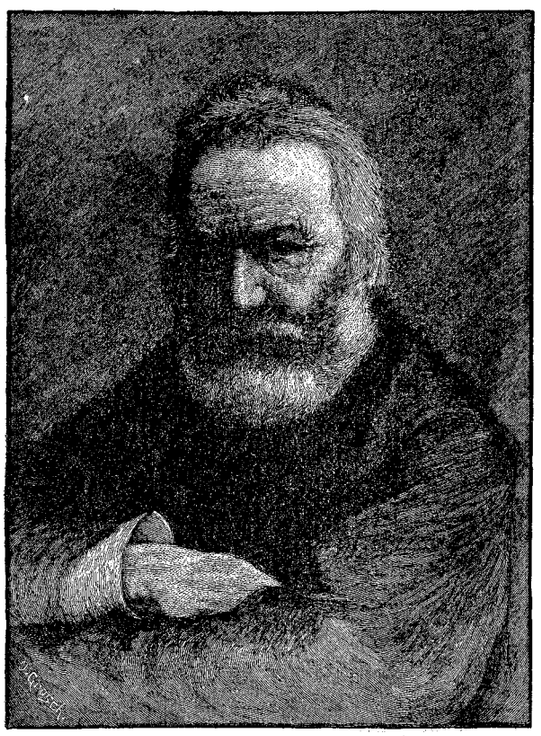
picturesque and restlessly vigorous intellectual force that this century produced, of a life lasting from 1802 until 1885."

The Academy terms the book a scrap-book, "entertaining almost without cessation," "very readable, very good fun," but "not 'the' memoirs of Victor Hugo."

In the sections of the "Memoirs" entitled "Theater," the date of the jottings is 1830. "Hernani" was being played at the Français, the house was being filled every evening; but, we are told, "the public hisses all the verses," actors "are abashed and



VICTOR HUGO.

hostile, most of them ridicule what they have to say," and every morning the newspapers repeat "as silly, false, bombastic, pretentious, extravagant, and nonsensical as 'Hernani.'" Nevertheless, the author had his reward. He drove with Joanny, who was playing "Ruy Gomez," and here are Joanny's words:

"M. Victor Hugo, the old man, now unknown, who two hundred years ago filled the rôle of *Don Diegue* in 'La Cid,' was not more penetrated with respect and admiration in the presence of the great Corneille than the old man who plays *Don Ruy Gomez* is to-day in your presence."

The author of "Hernani" was satisfied.

There is a most amusing sketch of the great Frederick Lemaitre living in retirement with his mistress and his children, "cross, morose, and kind":

"He is greatly feared by all his household. His domestics live in a state of terror at table; if he does not speak, no one utters a word. Who would dare to break the silence when he is mute? One would think it was a dinner of dumb people, or a supper of Trappists, except for the good cheer."

Here is a poetical bit:

"M. de Chateaubriand, at the beginning of 1847, was a paralytic; Mme. Récamier was blind. Every day at three o'clock M. de Chateaubriand was carried to Mme. Récamier's bedside. It was touching and sad. The woman who could no longer see stretched forth her hands gropingly toward the man who could no longer feel; their hands met, God be praised! Life was dying, but love still lived."

Much of the book is devoted to King Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848. The King inquires whether Victor Hugo has ever been in England:

"No, sire."

"Well, when you do go—for you will go—you will see how strange it is! It resembles France in nothing. Over there are order, arrangement, symmetry, cleanliness, well-mown lawns, and profound silence in the streets. The passers-by are as serious and as mute as specters. When, being French and alive, you speak in the streets, the specters look back at you and murmur with an inexpressible mixture of gravity and disdain: 'French people!'"

In the accounts of Louis Philippe and of Louis Napoleon, the author is constantly reverting to himself. The court revolves around Victor Hugo. We read: "The King told me that Talleyrand said to him one day"—"Yesterday the King said to me"—"Yesterday, the 15th, after having dined at Villemain's, who lives in a country house near Neuilly, I called upon the King"—"As he [the King] passed by, he said to me: 'Wait until I have gone my rounds. We shall have a little more time when everybody has left,'" and so on. As *The Academy* says: "Hugo, the friend of kings and patron of princes, is the kernel of the book."

Hugo during the Revolution harangues the mob, dodges bullets, scales barricades, takes Lamartine by the hand, weeps, shudders, and is epigrammatic. He hears that his house has been burnt down:

"'What does that matter?' said I.

"Negrier warmly pressed my arm. 'I understand you. Let us think only of one thing. Let us save the country.'"

When Jerome Napoleon, the King of Westphalia, was permitted to return to Paris after the fall of Louis Philippe, he goes directly to Victor Hugo:

"He came to thank me for the permission that had been accorded him to return to France, which he attributed to me, and begged me to get him appointed governor of the Invalides. He told me that M. Crémieux, one of the members of the Provisional government, had said to him the previous day:

"'If Victor Hugo asks Lamartine to do it, it will be done. Formerly everything depended upon an interview between two emperors; now everything depends upon an interview between two poets.'

"'Tell M. Crémieux that it is he who is the poet,' I replied to King Jerome with a smile."

Then follows what Hugo says of Thiers, whom he never liked:

"M. Thiers wants to treat men, ideas, and revolutionary events with parliamentary routine. He plays his old game of constitutional tricks in face of abysms and dreadful upheavals of the chimerical and unexpected. He does not realize that everything has been transformed; he finds a resemblance between our times and the time when he governed, and starts out from this. This resemblance exists in point of fact. But there is in it a something that is colossal and monstrous.

"M. Thiers has no suspicion of this, and pursues the even tenor of his way. All his life he has been stroking cats, and coaxing them with all sorts of cajoling processes and feline ways. To-day he is trying to play the same game, and does not see that animals have grown beyond all measure, and that it is wild beasts that he is keeping about him. A strange sight it is to see this little man trying to stroke the roaring muzzle of revolution with his little hands."

Of Sully Prudhomme he says: "He speaks badly and writes well. . . . Sometimes he becomes irritated and froths, but it is cold slaver."

Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly on September 24, 1848. He read his speech from the tribune on September 26. He pronounced the word "compatriots" with a foreign accent. When he was proclaimed President of the French Republic, "the President of the assembly invited the committee to accompany the President of the Republic to his palace and have rendered him the honors due to his *rank*. The word caused the

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Mountain to murmur. I shouted from my bench: 'To his *functions.*'"

Hardly had Louis Napoleon installed himself at the Elysée before he invited Victor Hugo to dine there. At the dinner, the guests called the President of the Republic, "citizen," "monsieur," "monseigneur," "his highness," "prince"—in fact by anything but his real title. Napoleon after dinner took Hugo aside and asked him for his opinion of the situation. He gave it by telling Napoleon that he must hope to make his rule illustrious by setting a high example of place. Two months later, Hugo sums up the situation by saying that Napoleon is a man of intelligence, but that France is a closed book to him. The author closes with these remarks:

"There is nothing of the Bonaparte about him, either in his face or manner. He probably is not a Bonaparte. The free-and-easy ways of Queen Hortense are remembered. 'He is a memento of Holland,' said Alexis de Saint Priest to me yesterday. Louis Bonaparte certainly possesses the cold manner of the Dutch."

Victor Hugo's account of the siege of Paris is very vivid, but there is nothing new in it. He says that a cannon christened "Victor Hugo" was bought to defend the city, but the patriots would not put it to such a common use as to fire it. Then they gave a balloon his name, and he sent letters out of the city by this means. The author declares his intention of sallying forth from Paris in company with a battery of the National Guard; but the Guard will not suffer him to be in peril, and he presents us with the address read to him by the major of the battalion:

"The National Guard of Paris forbids Victor Hugo to go to the front, inasmuch as everybody can go to the front, whereas Victor Hugo alone can do what Victor Hugo does."

Yet he had opponents: "September 8—I am warned that it is proposed to assassinate me. I shrug my shoulders." "September 9—The generals are asking me for commands." The Parisians were reduced to straits for food, but the directors of the *Jardin des Plantes* kill elephants and antelopes to supply Victor Hugo with food. The Minister of Finance solicits an "audience," and Lemaitre calls to kiss his hand and weep.

The first of the notes is written in 1825, when he is twenty-three; the last in 1871, fourteen years before his death.

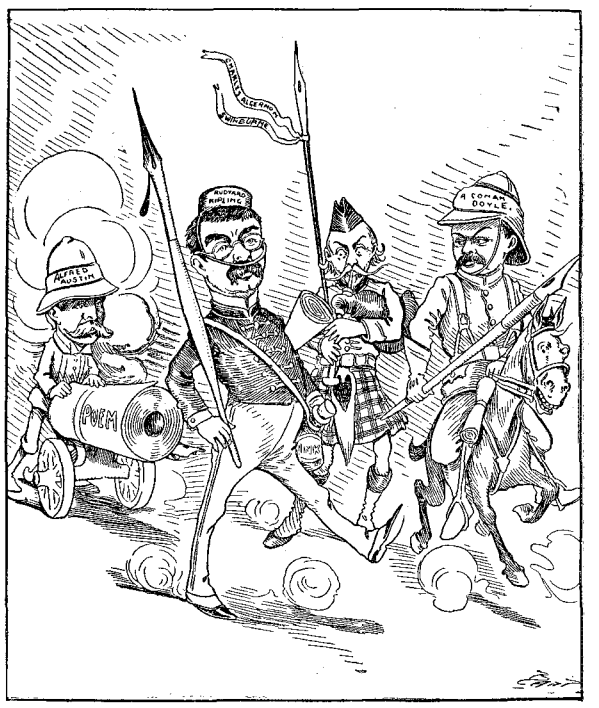
Irving's New Play of Charles IX.—The next important new dramatic production which Sir Henry Irving will take up after Sardou's "Robespierre," upon his return to London, will be a romantic drama of the time of Charles IX. of France. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (October 9) thus describes it:

"It is a very thrilling period of French history, and on the spectacular side the play will deal largely with the massacre of the Huguenots on the evening of St. Bartholomew (August 24, 1572). A vivid and lurid picture of this ghastly crime is given in the elder Dumas's 'Marguerite de Valois,' from which a good deal of the color, atmosphere, and characterization of the new play has been taken. The same subject, and indeed much the same set of characters, are, it will be remembered, used in Meyerbeer's opera, 'Les Huguenots.'

"In the new play—tho it is really not a new play, having lain dusty and neglected on Sir Henry's bookshelves for years, and only now been dug out and handed to Mr. Comyns Carr for revisal—Sir Henry will himself appear as the treacherous and cold-blooded King Charles IX. This is a character which from its absolute indifference to the sacrifice of human life resembles not a little the time of Robespierre, but Charles was young, courageous to ferocity, and supremely cynical. Tho Charles was only twenty-five at the time of his death, he was uncommonly old for his years, so that Sir Henry will not be obliged to affect the airs or habits of five-and-twenty. Miss Ellen Terry will, of course, assume the rôle of the beautiful *Marguerite de Valois*—'*ma sœur Margot*,' as Charles in occasional moments of tenderness called her—and among the other historical characters who will figure in the play will, we believe, be *Henry of Navarre*, the young *Prince of Condé*, the *Duke of Guise*, *La Rochefoucauld*, the venerable *Admiral Coligny*, and, of course, the Queen-mother, *Catherine de Medicis*."

A WAR OF POETS IN ENGLAND.

THE lyre is still vigorously strumming in England. Tommy Atkins never in the course of British history had such jets of poesy poured over him as he has had since he marched off to fight Uncle Paul in South Africa. Kipling's first and to many inscrutable poem, "The Old King," has been followed by his popular music-hall ballad, "The Absent-minded Beggar," which even the sweep on the street-crossing can understand and take joy in, and which has called down not only a rain of silver for the benefit of the departing Tommy, but a chorus both of praise and detraction from the critics. It has been set to music by Sir Arthur



THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

England might send this squad of warriors to the front.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Sullivan, and is recited nightly in one of the London theaters by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Its swing and vigor find ample recognition, but its colloquial diction has repelled others. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, for instance, speaks of it as "Kipling's ignoble ditty," and says that nothing, not even charity, will excuse "the low tone and tommy-rot" of this appeal to pass the hat. "The man who has written 'The Recessional,'" it adds, "has no right to father stuff that leaves a bad taste in the mouth of the reader, even for $1,250 for a deserving charity"—that being the sum he received from *The Daily Mail* and which he passed over to the fund.

Mr. Alfred Austin, whom some American newspapers still persist in calling "Sir Alfred," has maintained silence, poetically speaking, until very lately; but in a copyrighted poem in the London *Times* he also gives vent, in ultra-classic style that contrasts strongly with Kipling's, to his warlike thoughts. It reads thus:

INFLEXIBLE AS FATE.

"*Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.*"—Æneidos vi. 95. [Give not thou way to evil men, but go forward the more boldly.]

When for a passing hour Rome's manly sway
Felt the sharp shock of Cannæ's adverse day,
Forum, and field, and Senate-House were rent
With cries of nor misgiving nor lament,

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Only of men contending then who should
Purchase the spot on which the Victor stood.
Legion on legion sprang up from the ground,
Gleamed through the land, then over ocean wound,
Till Scipio's eagles swarmed on Afric's shore,
And Carthage perished, to insult no more.

Not less resolved than Rome, now England stands,
Facing foul fortune with unfaltering hands.
Through her vast Realms is neither fear nor feud,
But, calm in strength, and steeled in fortitude,
She fills the gaps of death with eager life,
That will nor lag nor haggle in the strife,
Till, having backward rolled the lawless tide
Of trusted treason, tyranny, and pride,
Her flag hath brought, inflexible as Fate,
Charter of Freedom to a fettered State.

Thomas Hardy is another of the notable Englishmen who sing of the war. The following poem by him appears in the London *Chronicle* (October 25) :

THE DEPARTURE.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS, OCTOBER, 1899.

Here, where Vespasian's legions struck the sands,
And Cerdic with his Saxons entered in,
And Henry's army leapt afloat to win
Convincing triumphs over neighbor lands,

Vaster battalions press for farther strands,
To argue in the self-same bloody mode
Which this late age of thought, and pact, and code
Still fails to mend.—Now shipped each war-troop stands,

Yellow as autumn leaves, alive as spring;
And as the host draws out upon the sea,
Beyond which lies the tragical To-be—
None dubious of the Cause, none murmuring—

Wives, sisters, parents, wave white hands and smile,
As if they knew not that they weep the while.

The following lines in the London *Times* (November 4) by Mr. J. J. Rooney show that a deed of heroism, even if upon the opponent's side, has power to arouse ardent admiration and chivalrous recognition from an Englishman :

THE EIGHT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 27.—The Natal *Mercury* relates an incident of the battle at Elandslaagte. The fire of the British guns was getting too hot for the Boers. Eight Boers suddenly ran forward out of cover, and coolly opened fire on the Imperial Light Horse, evidently for the purpose of drawing the British fire while their companions changed their position. Seven of the eight men were instantly killed.—*Press Dispatch.*

Thunder of hoofs and a bugle's cry.
And down through the veldt came the British horse—
Down with a rush on the burgher ranks
With a whirlwind's sudden force.

Maxim and shrapnel had done their work—
Only the charge was needed now—
Only the Light Horse sweep and dash
To clear the kopje's brow.

Shouting of men and neighing of steeds,
Beating of hoofs like an angry sea,
And on, in one long wave of red,
Came England's cavalry!

An instant yet and the knoll is theirs—
An instant yet and the little band
Will be swept and whirl'd by the red simoom
Like a breath of desert sand—

When, sudden, stepped from the shelter-rocks
Eight burghers—eight in their hero might—
And there they stood, as a single man,
To meet the awful fight.

Down came the thundering mass of horse—
But see! where the eight are standing there,
Eight rifles gleam, eight rifles flash
Red death upon the air!

Ah, little thought they—eight mortal men—
To stay that onward surging tide—
Only, for one brief moment's space,
To turn its rage aside;

To turn its rage while their comrades slipped
(Through fate of numbers, tho not of will)
Back to the laager, stanch and grim,
Where Joubert held the hill.

A mighty crash from the charging troop—
For the burgher eight a sheet of flame—
And, where they stood, but one was left—
Sole hostage unto Fame!

Yet now you know—yea, all men know
That—live or die—the great Veldt breeds,
As did the Switzer crags of old,
Old Freedom's Winkelrieds:

Undaunted sons who scoff at fate,
Rough children of the Afric rand—
Yet firm as are the eternal hills
For God and native land!

An exceptionally curious evidence of the wide prevalence of the war spirit—which has reached even high ecclesiastical circles—is a lengthy poem that appears in the London *Times* by the Anglican primate of Ireland, Dr. William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh. It is in part thus :

They say that "war is hell," the "great accursed,"
The sin impossible to be forgiven—
Yet I can look beyond it at its worst,
And still find blue in heaven.

And as I note how nobly natures form
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
That he who made the earthquake and the storm
Perchance makes battles too!

The life he loves is not the life of span
Abbreviated by each passing breath,
It is the true humanity of man,
Victorious over death.

. . . . .

Methinks I see how spirits may be tried,
Transfigured into beauty on war's verge,
Like flowers, whose tremulous grace is learned beside
The trampling of the surge.

And now, not only Englishmen at need
Have won a fiery and unequal fray,—
No infantry has ever done such deed
Since Albuera's day!

Those who live on amid our home to dwell
Have grasped the higher lessons that endure,—
The gallant private learns to practise well
His heroism obscure.

His heart beats high as one for whom is made
A mighty music solemnly, what time
The oratorio of the cannonade
Rolls through the hills sublime.

Yet his the dangerous posts that few can mark,
The crimson death, the dread unerring aim,
The fatal ball that whizzes through the dark,
The just-recorded name—

The faithful following of the flag all day,
The duty done that brings no nation's thanks,
The Ama Nesciri of some grim and gray
A Kempis of the ranks.

These are the things our common weal to guard,
The patient strength that is too proud to press,
The duty done for duty, not reward,
The lofty littleness.

Mr. Kipling's ballad (copyrighted, but being widely reprinted by permission) is as follows :

THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.

When you've shouted "Rule Britannia"—when you've sung "God Save the Queen"—
When you've finished killing Kruger with your mouth—
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine
For a gentleman in kharki ordered South?
He's an absent-minded beggar and his weaknesses are great—
But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
He is out on active service, wiping something off the slate—
And he's left a lot o' little things behind him!

Duke's son—cook's son—son of a hundred kings—
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after their things?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to,
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
There is gas and coals and vittles, and the house-rent falling due,
And it's more than rather likely there's a kid.
There are girls he walked with casual, they'll be sorry now he's gone,
For an absent-minded beggar they will find him,
But it ain't the time for sermons with the winter coming on—
We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him!

Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a belted Earl—
Son of a Lambeth publican—it's all the same to-day!
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

There are families by thousands, far too proud to beg or speak—
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout,
And they'll live on half o' nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,
'Cause the man that earned the wage is ordered out.
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him:
He chucked his job and joined it—so the job before us all
Is to help the home that Tommy's left behind him!

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Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,
And tell him—what he'd very much prefer—
That, while he saved the Empire his employer saved his place,
And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for *her*.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him,
That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul,
So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left behind him!

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire.
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and what have you got to spare?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!

A particularly good parody appears in *The Outlook* (London), which contains the following lines:

THE ABSENT-MINDED MULE.

"The battery mules stampeded. With them went the mules, carrying the small-arms ammunition, so that when actual fighting began the two battalions had nothing to depend on but a few rounds of rifle cartridges. Hence capitulation."—*Daily Paper*.

When you're walking out your Gloucesters and your Irish Fusiliers,
And you feel like slapping Kruger in the mouth,
Don't forget to keep an optic on a little chap with ears,
A gentleman in floor-boards, just come South.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and his style is pretty high—
Tho, of course, we've got to take him as we find him—
He is here on active service, and he's been and done a guy,
And left a lot o' little things behind him!

Old mule—bold mule—mule of the hairy tail—
Mule of spirit and swift hind-hoof and flabby scornful lip—
Each of him doing his country's work (how when he happens to fail?)
Never go nap on an army mule, 'cause he'll skip! skip! skip!
. . . . .
He'd been trained to smell blank cartridge and wink the other eye,
He delighted in the music of the band,
But he'd never seen no boulders and he didn't want to die,
And shot and shell were more than he could stand:
He's an absent-minded beggar, tho he heard his country's call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him;
He chucked his job and bolted—and the job before us all
Is to get the men he's went and left behind him!

Rough job—tough job—job for Buller & Co.
Job for fifty thousand men (that's the bloomin' tip!).
Each of 'em doing his country's work, each of 'em having a go;
Each of 'em 'ware of the army mule what'll skip! skip! skip!

ZOLA'S "FÉCONDITÉ."

THE novel written by Emile Zola during his English exile has already made its appearance in book form in French, but as yet no English translation is ready. Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who with his father has translated Zola's chief works hitherto, announces in *The Athenæum* (October 21) that altho urged to undertake the Englishing of his friend's latest story, he has decided not to do so. M. Zola and his English publishers gave Mr. Vizetelly *carte blanche* to adapt the text to English canons of taste; "but," says Mr. Vizetelly, "I found that no 'toning-down' process would suffice for 'Fécondité.' It appeared to me, after most careful consideration, that I should have to sacrifice at least a quarter—perhaps a third—of the book, so mangling and amputating it that whatever might remain would be utterly unworthy of either M. Zola or myself." Mr. Vizetelly, altho he says that he "admires 'Fécondité,'" and that it deals, to his thinking, "in a masterly way with a crying evil," still can not run the risk of being ruined, as was his father, by the translation of a work that so violates prevailing moral standards. English fiction, he remarks, probably has "moved" much since the days of "La Terre," and an outspokenness "then universally censured has now largely become permissible"; but such a degree of outspokenness as characterizes "Fécondité" is, he thinks, "still far in advance of us."

The Athenæum (October 14) reviews the book in a tolerant and even appreciative spirit. It says:

"Anybody who has read the 'Three Towns' ('Lourdes,' 'Rome,' 'Paris') knows the part which Pierre Froment plays in all this series. In the last of the three Pierre unfrocks himself and marries. Now the hero of 'Fécondité,' Mathieu Froment, seems to be the offspring of this marriage; but before the end of the book, and, in truth, just at the time of the appearance of Dominique upon the scene, Mathieu has completed his ninetieth year. That would throw back the date of 'Lourdes' pretty nearly a hundred years—long before the vision of Lourdes, in fact. The only alternative is to suppose that the end of this new work takes place some time in the future—in the twentieth century. It would be a method of constructing a plot not without interest to have the beginning contemporary, the end in the future. It is to be noticed that M. Zola does not commit himself as to the form of government under which France is supposed to be.

"The book has as a sub-title 'Les Quatre Évangiles.' Is it part, then, of a new social gospel? Certainly one interest in it—an interest not precisely literary—lies in the fact that M. Zola has evidently set himself up of late as the champion of ideas opposed as much as possible to those which Tolstoy is preaching. And we have thus two of the most celebrated contemporary romancers in the lists one against the other. Not that Tolstoy is ever mentioned here. But it is impossible not to recognize in the pessimism, mingled with half-pietism, of the Séguins, and of Santerre their friend, a picture of his doctrine as M. Zola sees it after it has filtered through French brains. In contrast to the Séguins' and half a dozen other people's pleas for sterility or the strict limitation of families (on half a dozen different grounds), we have the courage and the fruitfulness of Mathieu and Marianne his wife, a true pair of Biblical patriarchs (with the Bible left out), who before we have done with them can count their offspring by the hundred. . . . . .

"All the other people in the book whose career we follow represent the idea of infecundity. And the long history of the Froment family tells not only of the growth of Chantebled, Mathieu's territory (he buys it little by little), but how Mathieu's sons gradually oust the fruitless people from their places and reign in their stead—the Froments are to inherit the earth."

The London *Chronicle* (October 27) remarks that M. Zola is nothing if not audacious, and that in this volume he has carried plain speaking to a pitch to which it was never carried before in genuine literature. *The Chronicle* says that it would be hard even for an enemy to say that "Fécondité" was not well meant. Altho the writer says that the book is "hideously outspoken" and that its pictures of vice and crime are "so brutal . . . that it will find few readers in England," it deals with a question to which genuine lovers of social reform can not shut their eyes and which demands discussion. The question is the one raised by the Malthusian theory that population increases in a geometrical ratio, while food increases by arithmetical progression, and that there is a consequent necessity of limiting in some way the increase of the race. *The Chronicle* combats the idea that even working people will be bettered by small families, and presents arguments to show that the better sort of worker is not hindered but helped "by the natural growth of his family." It then proceeds:

"By being wholesome, and natural, so far as in us lies, we may help to make the race always more healthful and effective. But if we fall into the slough wherein so much of the French population is sunk, even the great vigor and resisting power of the Anglo-Saxon stock will not be proof against decay.

"We speak of these things, ugly tho they be, not merely because this startling novel is before us. The cynic of the story replies to all arguments that it is idle to talk as if France stood alone. All civilized nations, he says, England and America included, are going the same way. The charge, in that broad sense, is certainly not true. But it is idle to forget that those who scan the census statistics of births in our own London, and in certain classes of the American population also, have discerned a falling-off which does not seem to be accounted for wholly by natural causes. Is the evil coming to live among us? But for these statistics we should have hoped that here it existed only in isolated cases. If it has begun to seize on any class of our society, whether it be the rich and idle ladies of society or the more selfish and self-indulgent of the working-class, then serious questions are before us, and serious plain speaking will be inevitable."

Not all critics of the book, however, agree that there is any such "moral problem" involved as M. Zola claims. It is pointed out that a high birth-rate, as for instance in Ireland, does not imply, necessarily or generally, a permanent rate of increase in population nor a virile and prosperous national life; and that France, in art, literature, and science, need fear no comparison with any European power.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SURGERY TAUGHT BY THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE kinetoscope, which is almost as well known by its French name, cinematograph, and by various trade names, such as the biograph, the vitascope, etc., has already justified its existence as a means of amusement; but it is probable that it has a more useful future than that of mere entertainment. Photography itself, now the adjunct of so many scientific processes, passed at first through very much the same stage. The kinetoscope will doubtless be largely used in the teaching of technical processes. It is already about to be so used in surgical instruction in Paris, and Dr. Doyen, who claims to have suggested and originated this use, tells in *La Science Française* (Paris, October 27) of some of the benefits that his profession, as well as the public at large, is to reap from the plan. Dr. Doyen says that several years ago he was desirous of applying cinematography to the teaching of surgery, but the obstacles were then insurmountable. These obstacles no longer exist, and moving pictures of an actual operation performed indoors may now be obtained. Books can not take the place of such pictures. The most detailed descriptions, accompanied by diagrams and photographs, are insufficient. But if a typical operation be photographed with the cinematograph, it may be made clear in less than a minute to a thousand people where otherwise a whole lecture would be needed to explain it to a small number of students seated close to the professor. The doctor continues:

"Medical literature has been loaded, little by little, with useless discussions and insufficient descriptions that make it impossible for us to appreciate new methods at their proper value. Even surgeons who are able to travel and visit the principal centers of learning can not always profit by their experience as they might desire to do.

"The unfavorable conditions in which persons who witness a great operation are situated do not enable more than fifteen or twenty of them to follow with profit the technical details that are of chief interest to them.

"It is necessary for the security of the patient to place the spectators at a distance of at least 2 meters [6½ feet]; the hands of the surgeon and his assistants hide a part of the field of view, and the most delicate maneuvers can be seen only by the operator himself.

"Finally, it is not sufficient, if we wish to understand an operatory process, to see the operation performed by a surgeon who has studied under the originator of the process; we must be present at one or several operations performed by the practitioner who has devised the technical details; in a word, we must see the master himself. The surgeon is judged by his work, and the best illustrated publications can not reproduce the personality of the operator, which is his most important quality.

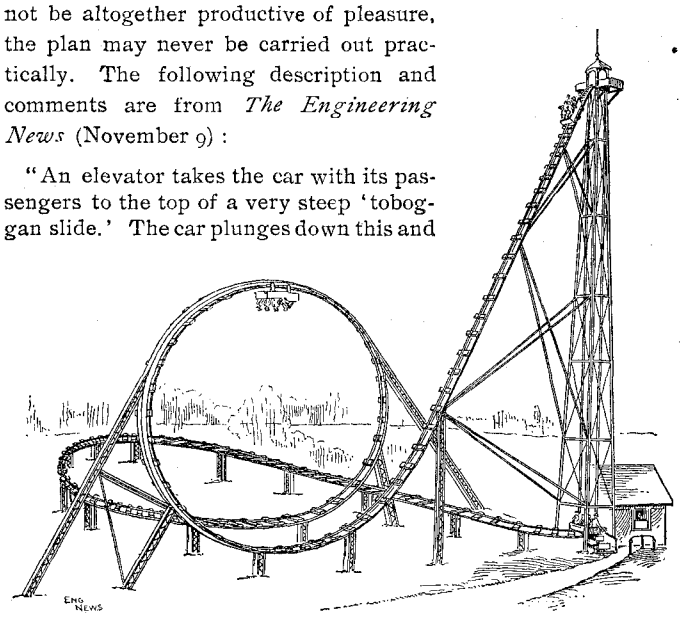
"It is with the aim of filling this regrettable need in surgical instruction that I have studied the question of cinematographical reproduction."

The first demonstration of the teaching of surgery with the cinematograph was made before the members of the British Medical Association at their Edinburgh meeting in July, 1898. This demonstration, says Dr. Doyen, was conclusive, and the new method met with the approval of all the physicians present. Since this first demonstration he has made many others successfully at other scientific gatherings. There has just been announced, moreover, the establishment, under the Paris Faculty of Medicine, of a course in technical operative surgery with cinematographical illustrations. This course is not under Dr. Doyen's superintendence, but is to be managed by other surgeons who claim priority in the application of his idea. This claim he indignantly repudiates, and the customary contest will doubtless enliven French medical circles for some time to come. At any rate, the method seems to have come to stay. Some of the benefits that will result from its adoption, according to the writer, are the ease with which students in far-off countries can familiarize themselves with the practise of the masters of surgical science; the possibility of preserving the films indefinitely as records, forming a pictorial history of surgery; the information that surgeons can derive regarding their own operations, enabling them to correct errors and improve methods; and the possibility of giving the interested public, whom it would be injudicious to admit to the operation itself, general ideas on the subject of surgical procedure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSED CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY.

A SOMEWHAT startling proposal has been put forth by a man in Toledo, Ohio, in the way of a device for furnishing excitement at pleasure resorts. It is yet in the preliminary stage, and as it seems possible that the excitement it will furnish may not be altogether productive of pleasure, the plan may never be carried out practically. The following description and comments are from *The Engineering News* (November 9):

"An elevator takes the car with its passengers to the top of a very steep 'toboggan slide.' The car plunges down this and



A "CENTRIFUGAL CYCLE" RAILWAY.

acquires such velocity as to run up and around the inner side of the loop of the vertical circle, and on emerging from this it runs down an incline to the foot of the elevator again. The centrifugal force will hold the car to the track and the people in their seats while they are scooting around the inside of the loop with their heads downward, according to the theories of the inventor; and no doubt it would do so if all went well. If the car should not reach the required speed in passing around the curve, however, the guide-wheels would prevent the car from falling, but the passengers might yield to the superior attractions of gravitation. A computation for centrifugal force, assuming the loop to be 40 feet in diameter, shows that the car would have to reach a velocity of at least 20 miles per hour at the top of the loop to keep its passengers from falling. Add to this the velocity it would acquire in running down the other side of the loop, dropping a vertical distance of 40 feet, and the speed at which it would strike the sharp curve on the level stretch would probably furnish another instalment of 'amusement' to the passengers. Very likely the apparatus might be so arranged that the trip could be made without very great risk; but he would be a sanguine man who would build one and take the chance that the public would pay for the 'amusement' of riding over it and under it; and so far as we can ascertain none has been actually constructed.

"It is of interest to note that the idea of this 'centrifugal railway' is not wholly new. Something of the sort was suggested in the very early days of railways, and it is our impression that one was actually constructed and was illustrated in one of the technical periodicals of that day. The reasons why the system did not attain popularity may be readily imagined."

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THE GREAT GERMAN AIR-SHIP.

THE great dirigible balloon now being built in Germany by Count von Zeppelin has already been referred to in these columns. A complete description of it was recently given by the inventor to a representative of *Ueber Land und Meer*. The count's air-ship, as will be remembered, is a combination of numerous separate balloons contained in a huge aluminum cage. Our quotations are from a condensed translation in *The Scientific American Supplement* (November 11). The air-ship is housed in a floating structure 500 feet long, 80 feet wide, 70 feet high, which contains offices, store-rooms, and sleeping apartments. It is anchored on Lake Constance, that the trials of the air-ship may be made in a large open space free of obstruction. Being anchored at but one end, the structure shifts position like a weather-cock and the ship will thus, when it ascends, avoid collision with the sides of the house. Owing to the violent storms prevalent on the lake, special precautions have been taken to secure the float. It broke loose several times, and has now been anchored to a block of cement weighing 4½ tons, by steel hawsers 250 feet long. We quote the following description of the great air-ship itself:

"The air-ship now in the course of erection within this structure is 410 feet long. The supporting body is a cylinder 39 feet in diameter, the ends being tapered so as to offer the least possible resistance to the air. The skeleton frame of this cylinder is composed of aluminum. Sixteen rings separated from one another 26 feet hold the framework together. These rings are not circular, but form a twenty-four-sided polygon; their shape is determined by numerous strong aluminum wires radiating from a central circle like the spokes of a bicycle-wheel. Horizontal bars are used to hold the rings together. The entire framework will be surrounded by a netting of ramie-fiber cord, remarkable for its great toughness and tensile strength. Within the framework and on each side of the rings a similar netting will be disposed.

"The sixteen rings divide the cylinder into seventeen compartments, as it were, each of which will contain a balloon or gas-bag. If one of these seventeen independent balloons be injured, the others will remain intact and will still support the air-ship. The principle evidently resembles that of the water-tight compartments of a steamship. But the system is far safer than that employed in vessels, for no connecting doors or openings are used.

"The balloons are made of a light, but tough and impenetrable, cotton fabric covered with a gas-tight rubber composition. The aluminum framework is still further protected by an outer water-tight envelope which serves chiefly to protect the balloons from the direct rays of the sun and from rain. The ramie netting serves the purpose of separating the balloons from one another and from the outer envelope.

"The balloons will have a capacity of 351,150 cubic feet, and will be filled with hydrogen gas kept under pressure in cast-iron cylinders, each of which contains 175 cubic feet. Two thousand cylinders will, therefore, be required. The cylinders will be stored on a float which will be towed to the housing when the balloons are to be inflated."

Since a cubic meter of gas (1.3 cubic yards) will raise not more than a kilogram (2.2 pounds), the balloons when filled should have a buoyancy power of about 20,000 pounds.

The inventor is confident that this huge body can be properly controlled and that it will not prove unwieldy. Says the writer:

"This, in brief, is the general construction of the supporting part of the contrivance.

"Every moving body, such as a ship or bicycle, can be steered. That it has hitherto been impossible to direct an air-ship is due partly to the form adopted in the construction, partly to insufficient motive power, and inadequate steering appliances. Count von Zeppelin claims to have remedied all these faults. He will drive his air-ship backward or forward by four aluminum propellers, a pair of which will be mounted at each end of the cylindrical body, somewhat below the central axis. The ship will be steered by rudders placed at the front and rear ends.

"Rigidly connected with the balloon cylinder are two aluminum cars, each located beneath a pair of propellers. These cars are 21.32 feet long, 5.96 feet wide, 3.28 feet high, and taper from top to bottom. Beneath the bottom of each car are wheels provided with coiled springs which deaden the shock when the air-ship strikes the ground and set the wheels in motion. In each car is a benzin motor, developing from 12 to 15 indicated horse-power, by means of which the propellers are driven. The connection between the propellers and the motors consists of gearing and of driving-shafts passing through Mannesmann seamless steel tubes. Variations in the position of the framework can be compensated for by means of two movable joint couplings.

"Benzin is the most suitable motive power for aerial navigation. Electricity can not be used, for the necessary accumulators are far too heavy. Hydrocarbon vapors, to be sure, are highly inflammable, and their use in air-ships provided with gas-bags is therefore attended with much danger. But the benzin motors, in the present instance, have been so carefully constructed that there is no danger of fire. Moreover, the lower side of the balloon-cylinder immediately above the cars has been covered with fireproof material. The cars are connected by a passage two feet wide which rest on T-rails and which are tied together with aluminum wire. The crew of five men can thus pass from one car to the other. Beneath the cars and connecting passage a cable is loosely suspended, to which a sliding weight is secured. By adjusting the position of the weight the ends of the ship can be raised or lowered. When the weight is shifted to the rear, the forward end of the air-ship is raised, and the air pressing on the under surface, as in a kite, will force the vessel upward. When the weight is shifted to the front, the rear end is elevated, and the ship will descend owing to the pressure of the air on its upper surface.

"The first trials of the ship are soon to be made. The supporting cylindrical body is almost completed; and only the pointed ends are still to be placed in position. The cars, motors, propellers, and accessory apparatus will be shipped to the housing ready to be mounted, an operation which will require but a few days."

Church Bells of Steel.—The word "bell-metal," which has always signified the type of bronze generally used for casting large bells, will have to receive a new definition if the popularity of cast-steel bells continues to increase. According to M. L. Reverchon, who writes of them in *La Nature* (Paris, October 28), cast steel is growing in favor, even for large church-bells, being superior to bronze in sonority and solidity, and withal much less expensive. Says M. Reverchon:

"The papers have recently noted the installation, at the Lutheran Church of St. George at Berlin, of three cast-steel bells of a total weight of 17,634 kilograms [about 19 tons] and a price of 25,200 francs [$5,040]. In France, where we have not ventured to use steel except for very small bells less than 100 kilograms [220 pounds] in weight, this seems somewhat extraordinary. It is nevertheless a long time since the 'Bochumer Verein' began to make these bells, and they are found everywhere except in France. . . . . .

"During the forty-five years that have passed since the date of this invention, the Bochum bells have been sent over the world by thousands. Their success has been the greater in that they harmonize perfectly with their bronze neighbors and predecessors in the same bell-towers. Add to this the not less appreciable good quality of cheapness, and also that their tone carries farther and that they are more solid, and we should not be astonished that they were selected by the Berlin church."

Steel bells, we are told by the writer, are of almost exactly the same shape as the ordinary bronze bell, but from the table that he gives it may be seen that of two bells giving the same note the steel one is always of greater diameter and generally heavier. With the larger bells, however, the two types are more nearly equal, and the steel bells may even weigh considerably less than their bell-metal brothers.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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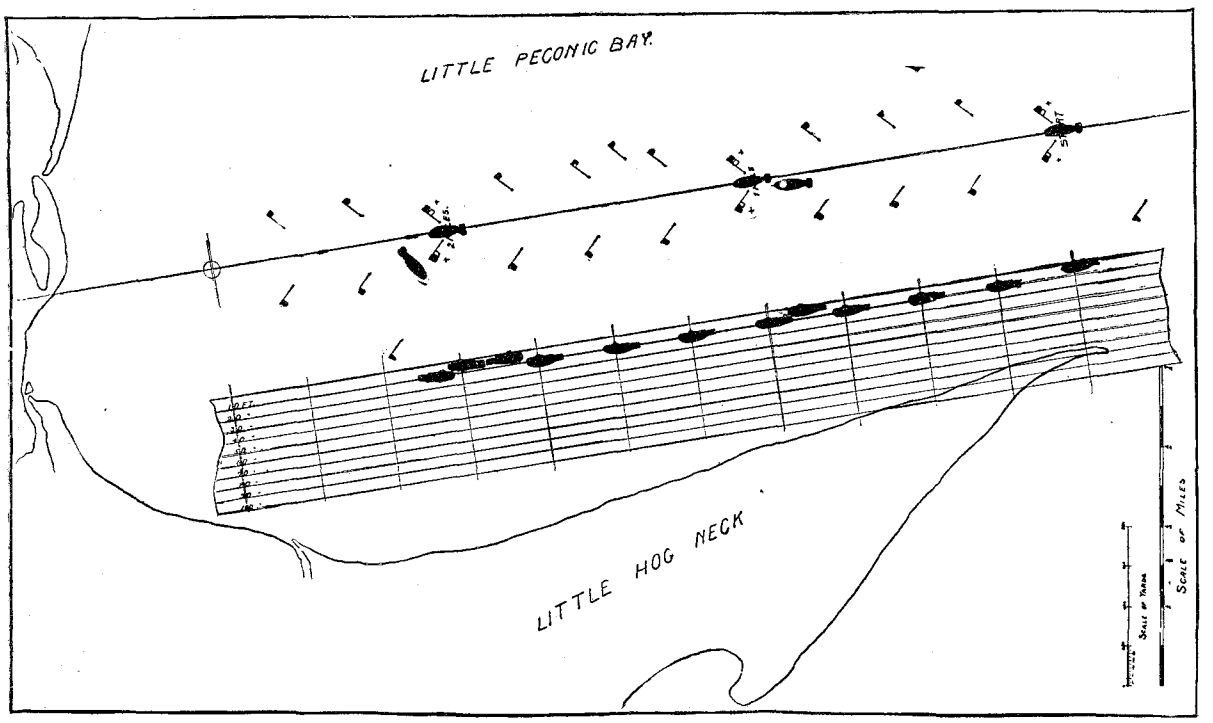
RECENT TRIALS OF THE HOLLAND BOAT.

DURING the war with Spain the Holland submarine boat and its achievements were objects of very wide public interest. Since that time the boat has been somewhat lost sight of; but its owners have been busy in perfecting and testing it. An account of the recent performances of the craft in Peconic Bay, Long Island, appears in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (November 4). The Government's inspectors have since recommended the purchase of the boat and declared that it has satisfactorily met the tests.

"The prolonged trials over the measured course at Peconic Bay and in the waters of that vicinity have, it is stated, yielded results beyond those anticipated. It has been ascertained that she can remain twenty-four hours submerged without danger of asphyxiating her crew of six and the torpedo-man, and that her radius of action under water at five miles an hour is easily six hours. The most interesting tests have been made at depths of twenty feet, the deepest obtainable in the bay. The diagram herewith, the first that has been given out for publication, shows her run of October 11, over the two-mile course, and the scale in feet indicates also the degree of submersion at each stage of the test. The officer in the conning tower having submerged her about ten feet and taken his bearings, carefully brought her to the course at 10:11.10. It will be seen that by the time she had reached the buoy at the end of the first mile there had been a slight deflection. This being instantly rectified by a momentary rise to the surface, she plunged under again, made an absolutely straight run for the second mile, reaching the two-mile buoy at 10:36, when she discharged her torpedo at the circular mark ahead, made her turn, and was well on the homeward run by 10:41. As the mark in actual warfare would be a huge vessel, probably broadside on, our readers can judge for themselves the likelihood of a hit under these or analogous conditions."



TRIAL RUN OF HOLLAND BOAT OVER TWO-MILE COURSE, PECONIC BAY.

Influence of the Time of Birth upon One's Height.—The children that first see the light in summer are taller than those born in any other season; so we are told by Dr. Macdonald in *Child Study*. "According to Combe," he says, "boys born in the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February are not so tall as those born in other months. Those born in November are the shortest. Those born in July are the tallest. Girls, according to the same authority, born in December, January, February, March, April, and May show a less length of body than those born in the remaining months. Those born from June to November are taller, but the tallest are born in August. The investigations of Wahl, in Denmark, and Wretlind, in Gothenburg, and especially those of Malling-Hausen in Copenhagen, on the deaf, show that the length of body of boys from March till August increases greatly, but very little from September to February." Dr. Macdonald attributes this fact to some extent to economic conditions, for a child born in summer has generally better food and air.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TESTS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

FOLLOWING closely upon Signor Marconi's noteworthy success with wireless telegraphy during the Dewey celebration and the international yacht races, comes an official test of his system by the Navy Department. The official report of the board appointed to supervise the test has not yet been published, but the following account of some of the results appears in *Electricity*:

"The war-ships employed were the cruiser *New York* and the battle-ship *Massachusetts*. Aboard the former were Lieutenant-Commander Newton, the senior officer of the commission, and Mr. Marconi, while Lieutenant Hill was on the *Massachusetts* and Lieutenant Blish had charge of a wireless telegraphy station at the Highlands of Navesink. The apparatus made use of was that brought over by Mr. Marconi, or the same that was employed in reporting the international yacht races. The vertical wires were in each instance about 150 feet in height, and on the first day of the trial messages were exchanged between the two war-ships up to a distance of thirty-six miles; further than this the wireless messages failed to carry. An interesting feature of the test was the interrupting of messages sent between the war-ships by messages sent from the Navesink Highlands' station. As was to have been expected, when messages were sent simultaneously from Navesink and the *Massachusetts* to the *New York* the Morse signals recorded on the tape of the receiver were indiscriminately ticked off and were absolutely unintelligible. In a recent communication to the Navy Department Mr. Marconi, referring to the interference test as well as to other matters, said:

"'With reference to the tests of my system which are now being carried out under your supervision, I wish to state:

"'First—That the installation fitted up at the Navesink Highlands Lighthouse has been installed to meet the wish expressed by various members of your board in order to facilitate their investigations, but I want it to be understood that the instruments

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now at the station are not as efficient (being of an earlier type and intended for short-distance demonstrations) as those installed on the *New York* and *Massachusetts*, and results obtained at that station can not be taken as a test of the system in its present state.

"'Second—Having consulted with my partners, I regret to be unable to give a demonstration of the devices I use for preventing interference, and of the system employed for tuning or syntonizing the instruments. The reasons why I can not give such demonstrations are:

"'(*a*) The means employed are not yet completely patented and protected.

"'(*b*) Insufficient material and instruments here with me to give full demonstration.

"'(*c*) No detailed information from the United States Navy Department was received by my company prior to my departure from England, as to the extent of the demonstrations required.

"'Since I last had the pleasure of meeting you, I have received advices from London to the effect that the British Government has decided to make use of my system in the present South African war and also on the fleet. This necessitates my company supplying to the British Government a large number of instruments and expert assistants, and also further necessitates my early return to Europe. I shall therefore be unable to continue the tests for the United States Navy Department after Wednesday.'"

From what precedes, it will be seen that the tests were not altogether complete, altho, perhaps, as satisfactory as could be expected as far as they went. *Electricity* believes that the system will be adopted in the navy. It goes on to say:

"The Board of Experts appointed by the Navy Department to conduct the trial met on November 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and drew up a report which has been forwarded to Washington and which is said to be highly favorable to wireless telegraphy as a means of signaling between vessels at sea. In view of this fact it will not be surprising if the system is ultimately adopted by the Navy Department, providing, of course, satisfactory arrangements can be made with Mr. Marconi or the company he represents for its use."

According to *The Call* (San Francisco, November 11), the success of the Marconi system is about to bear fruit in at least two different directions. One of these is a plan to arrange for communication among the islands of the West Indies, and the other is for opening communication along the coast of Labrador. It is said that some twelve thousand fishermen of Newfoundland embark every year in the fleet that goes to that coast, and there has long been a demand for some means of communication between them during the fishing season. By means of wireless telegraphy communication can be established and notice given where the best fishing is to be found, and where shipwrecks occur and men are in need of assistance.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT is to be hoped that none of the British army officers who have been criticizing the conduct of the Americans in Luzon were in Ladysmith when it happened.—*The Chicago Record.*

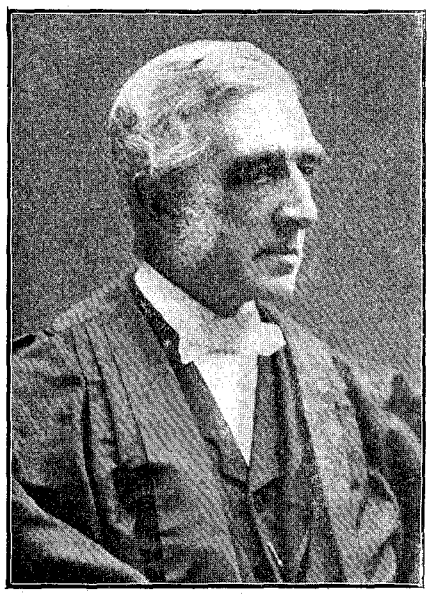
A NEW substance has been discovered that gives off in large quantities the curious rays called from their discoverer "Becquerel rays," which have much in common with the electrically excited "X-rays." As announced by M. Violle before the Paris Academy of Science (October 16) the new metal, like polonium and radium (two other newly discovered "radiant metals") is obtained from pitchblende and is allied to titanium. "It has," he says, "a radiating power incomparably more intense than that of uranium."

"POTATOES contain a poison known as solanin," says *The Sanitary Home*, Fargo, N. Dak., November. "New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, generally known that old potatoes contain much more of this poisonous principle—solanin—and many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer, when old potatoes are used. In 1892 and 1893, there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhœa, vomiting, weakness, and slight stupor and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the case and found in old potatoes, kept in a damp place, and beginning to sprout, twenty-four times as much solanin as in new potatoes. When using old potatoes in June and July, it will be well to keep this fact in mind."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"IS THE ARMOR OF GOD WEARING OUT?"

ATTENTIVE readers of the religious press can hardly fail to note a general lament over the decrease in conversions and in admissions to membership in the various evangelical denominations. The commonest of the many reasons suggested for this is that old methods and old theology have worn out—some even say to tatters—and a new style of church life is demanded, an "up-to-date Gospel." Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, however, is not one of those who take this view. He thinks the "old lights" are the best, and that a Gospel that could convert the Roman empire and subdue the barbarian hordes of the North can subdue the Vandals and the Philistines of to-day. He says (in *The Independent*, November 2):



REV. DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"No one can read the New Testament honestly without seeing what the methods of the early Apostles were. They believed in prayer-meetings; they preached a simple but very rousing gospel of repentance of sin and faith in Jesus Christ; they had a baptism of the Holy Spirit; they strove to save souls and to bless their fellow men by deeds of practical beneficence. In fighting sin and error and human misery, their greatest leader exhorted them to '*put on the whole armor of God.*' The weapons of that panoply were 'truth' and 'righteousness' and a 'shield of faith' and 'the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God'; and these were to be backed up by prayer and supplication in the Spirit. Eighteen centuries have rolled away; but the Holy Spirit has not changed, the Bible has not changed, human nature has not changed; and yet we are told that the methods and weapons of these successful early Christians have worn out, and this age of advancement demands something new.'"

Dr. Cuyler calls attention to the fact that the Wesleys in England, Edwards and Whitefield and the Cumberland Presbyterians in America, and all the great evangelical movements of the past hundred years have obtained their great successes through the apostolic method of "widespread prayer and widespread preaching of the great central evangelical truths." Dr. Cuyler does not question the great usefulness of "institutional churches," with their practise of what he calls the Christian Socialism of the Apostolic church. Indeed, he calls attention to the fact that the chief pioneer in institutional methods was the prince of old-fashioned Gospel preachers, Charles H. Spurgeon. But he did not offer these benevolent adjuncts as substitutes for the Gospel; he strictly subordinated the physical ministry to the spiritual. Dr. Cuyler continues:

"No one who carefully observes the state of things in our land will seek to belittle the difficulties which evangelical religion has to contend with. Worldly prosperity has demoralized multitudes of rich church-members, and the gulf between wealth and poverty is widening. Brains and culture in our colleges are increasingly drawn into other pursuits than the pulpit. There is a lowering of the observance of God's day, and hundreds of thousands of im-

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mortal beings bury their souls every Sabbath morning under the unclean blankets of a godless Sunday press. I fear, too, that household religion is at a lower ebb than formerly, and family worship is too much neglected or made an empty form. The atmosphere is charged with skepticism and the young breathe in the malaria. . . . . .

"This is no time for a blind and boastful optimism; neither is it a time for a blear-eyed and blasting pessimism. Let us face painful facts—not as cowards or as compromisers with error or as carelessly content to see things grow worse. If the artful adversary can persuade Christ's churches that the old Gospel-armor, wielded with such mighty power by the Wesleys, the Whitefields, the Guthries, the Finneys, the Lyman Beechers, and the Spurgeons, *is wearing out*, then there might well be a jubilee in hell over our suicidal folly! May God in His infinite mercy forbid!"

THE CHURCH OF HUMANITY.

COMTE'S philosophical and religious ideas have been able to enlist the sympathy and to a great extent the adherence of such bright minds among the English as George Eliot, John Stuart Mill, Frederic Harrison, the recently deceased Congreve, and others; and for this reason, if for no other, an outline of Positivist teachings and form of service is of interest. Such a description is given by the German theologian, Dr. Gerhard A. Wauer, in the *Welt* (Leipsic, No. 40) from which we take the following details:

On a recent visit to London the writer, Dr. Wauer, attended the services in the Church of Humanity, the meeting-house of the Positivists. Their temple is a small hall, on one side of which are found large cases of books, and on the other, near an altar-table, a picture of the Sistine Madonna. To the right were a reading-desk and a small pulpit, near which was a marble bust of Comte. Around the room, on brackets, were pictures of men—and in one case that of a woman, namely, Heloise—who had been conspicuous for their services to humanity. Above the fireplace were the words: "Let us praise only famous men"; and by the side of it the date according to the Positivist calendar, namely, 22 of Cæsar, in the year 111, the beginning of the era of these people being the French Revolution, and each month, week, and day being dedicated to the memory of some friend of humanity.

The services opened with a prelude and were conducted by Dr. Congreve, as the priest of humanity. A simple but rather complete liturgy was used, in which the sacred formulæ of Positivism opened, namely, Love as an impelling motive, Order as the foundation, and Progress as the aim of the society. Then followed an address in which the service of humanity was held up as the highest aim for the ambitions of mankind. This was followed by the reading of Acts xxv., and by three prayers, for the family, for the state, and for the Western nations. Another address followed discussing the merits of Cæsar, to whom the month was dedicated; of Trajan, to whom the week, and of Augustus, to whom the day was sacred.

Comte, the founder of this philosophy and religion, was born in 1798 in Paris, and received his first training in an atheistic college. In 1826 he began to deliver his lectures on philosophy. He regarded as the chief corner-stone of his system the discovery of the "sociological law" that man engages in theological schemes only in the first and lowest stage of his development; that in the second or metaphysical or abstract stage, he puts abstract ideas in the place of supernatural things; and that only in the last or third stage does he throw aside all speculations on matters that do not fall within the province of his experience. This Positivist stage, for mankind as such, began with the era of the French Revolution and was definitely inaugurated in the year 1855, when Comte authoritatively declared his teachings to be a religious system. With the exclusion of all speculation on matters outside of experience, naturally all such sciences as logic, metaphysics, theology, etc., fall away. The basis for everything is mathematics, or the science of space and time, followed by the sciences of the material and the inorganic world, such as astronomy, physics, and chemistry; then by those of humanity, such as biology, sociology, and morals, the whole resulting in a hierarchy of the sciences upon which Comte laid great stress.

The religion of Comte is only indirectly connected with his philosophical scheme, and is probably best expressed in the "Catechisme Positiviste." By the term religion, the author understood merely the harmonious relation among mankind in love and faith, the latter implying the subordination of reason to outward order. The humanity, both of the present, the past, and the future, constitutes the "great being," which is the only existing reality. All individual existences are but an abstraction from this and have an objective existence only here upon earth; while, after death, the subjective, immortal existence begins for at least those creatures who serve the essence of mankind for the purpose of perfecting it. All individual mistakes and errors will be forgotten in an eternal death, but all the existences will find their importance in their relations to that one true being; and the purpose of our thought should be to recognize that and to love it, and through such a cultus to ennoble and elevate ourselves. The religious relation of the individual to this great being is that of absolute dependence. The whole of humanity is best personified in woman, so that the first object of the cult in detail is the mother, and secondarily the sister and the daughter. The last sacrament, that of incorporation into subjective mankind, into the great being, is performed seven years after death, at the side of the coffin. The public cult includes the adoration of all the great representatives of the cause of humanity, and the thirteen months of the Positivist calendar (each of twenty-eight days) are dedicated to such men as Moses, the founder of theocracy; St. Paul, founder of Catholicism; Charlemagne, founder of feudalism; Frederick the Great, founder of modern political systems, etc.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN THE PHILLIPPINES.

THE religious situation in the Philippines, says *The Outlook* (November 11), reminds one of conditions in Europe during the fifteenth century. There is one predominant church, and the ancient orders of monks, whose active influence on society has almost wholly passed away in other parts of the world, flourish to such a degree as almost to constitute a theocracy, limited of late, however, by the bitter hostility of the Filipinos. Indeed the latter's chief political idea, says the writer, has been the expulsion of the monks, though President Schurman has borne testimony to the sincere adherence of the Filipino leaders to the Roman Catholic church.

A recent writer to *The Outlook*, Mr. W. A. Chester, of Manila, makes the statement that the Jesuits—who are neither monks nor friars—have been the only religious order prominent in instituting efforts in behalf of education in the archipelago, and to this order belongs the Astronomical Observatory, which is of high rank. *The Outlook* continues:

"It may surprise some of our readers to learn that a college was founded in Manila before Harvard or Yale—earlier, indeed, than the common school of New England. St. Joseph's College was established in 1595, and graduated its first class in 1601. Prior to 1768 it was in charge and under the control of the Jesuits, who were made trustees of the institution by its donors at the time of its creation. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain and its colonies, the governor-general declared the property of the college forfeited, and converted the buildings into barracks for his soldiers. An appeal being taken to the crown, the action of the governor-general was reversed, and the college placed under control of the Metropolitan Church of Manila. At the present time this most ancient seat of learning in the new America is largely devoted to medicine and pharmacy."

"The first Protestant service," we are further told, "ever held in Manila was on the morning of Christmas, 1898, conducted by Chaplain Pierce, who ever since, except during the outbreak in Manila, has read the Episcopal service twice every Sunday. On Sunday Presbyterian services are held in the Young Men's Christian Association's tent. At all the Protestant services the singing is especially noteworthy. The Filipinos are natural musicians, and they already sing our hymns with a refreshing enthusiasm."

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THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN PUERTO RICO.

REV. DR. H. K. CARROLL, late United States special commissioner to Puerto Rico, writes in *The Independent* (November 2) of the religious problems presented by the new *régime* in that island. The course of the government, which, he remarks, is fortunately neither Catholic nor Protestant, was clearly marked out for it from the first. The priests have hitherto relied on the state for support, but the church must at once be disestablished, not because it is Catholic, but because the constitution permits no union of church and state. The administrator of the diocese indeed pleaded for a delay until a transition could be effected to a voluntary basis; and while his zeal was natural and proper, says Dr. Carroll, the disestablishment had already taken place the moment the American Government had assumed control. He says:

"General Brooke's first order as governor-general did not name the church; but in declaring that the existing system of laws would be retained in so far as it was not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it virtually disestablished the church and nullified all those laws which give it exclusive privileges. The Insular Advisory Commission has brought upon itself the criticism of the Catholic press of this country for proposing that priests and nuns be allowed to marry. It had in mind, doubtless, the provision of the civil code in the chapter on marriage, which prohibits priests and *religieuse* from marrying. The prohibition was a natural one under a Catholic government. The marriage of such persons would be a scandal to all good Catholics, and no government representing both church and state could tolerate it. It would bring reproach upon the state as well as upon the church. Under our system celibacy is simply a matter of church regulation. Ecclesiastical authorities can enforce it or not, as they see fit; but our Government can make no law commanding either obedience or disobedience to it. That provision of the Spanish code is, therefore, really of no effect; neither is that other provision, changed by General Henry, requiring all Catholics to be married according to the ecclesiastical form. No one can be debarred from civil marriage in Puerto Rico by reason of any church connection, vocation, or regulation."

These and similar questions are settling themselves without act of Congress, says Dr. Carroll; but there are other problems involving property which are not so easy of solution. The church, tho it does not claim any property rights in the cemeteries, which were purchased and maintained by the municipalities, does claim control over burials in the consecrated portions, basing its right on immemorial usage. What is the right of the church and what is the right of the state under the new conditions? As this and similar problems are likely to arise in other outstanding possessions of the United States, the question assumes more importance than would otherwise be the case. Says Dr. Carroll:

"The cemetery is not only the place where those who die may be buried, but where they must be buried. Persons may or may not use the church while they live. They can exercise choice and stay away from it, if they prefer, but there is no choice as to burial. That is compulsory. Here is a cemetery created and maintained at the expense of all taxpayers in the district. It is admitted that the title is vested in the municipality. Can it be lawful to refuse burial to any inhabitant, simply because the parish priest will not certify that he is entitled to ecclesiastical sepulture? General Henry was satisfied that the claim of the church was good, and issued an order instructing municipalities to allow the priest to indicate those entitled to burial in consecrated ground. He also obliged the municipalities to keep the cemeteries in proper condition. This would seem to be contrary to the principle of our Constitution. If the cemeteries are civil property, should the church be allowed to intervene and forbid some to be buried within their walls? If the church, on the other hand, has the right of control over burials, over, in fact, the only use which a cemetery can have, ought it not to provide for its maintenance? In answering these questions the peculiar circumstances must be fully considered. I am not sure as to the right answer. The city receives all the burial rents and returns, which are sufficient to keep the grounds in condition. But I am doubtful as to the expediency of dual control."

The maintenance of separate burial-grounds will not solve the problem, says Dr. Carroll, for the obvious reason that it would not be lawful to turn the cemeteries over entirely to the church:

"They are public property and can not be alienated, tho they might possibly be sold. If this were done, burial might be left to church or corporate or private initiative; but Spanish people are not accustomed to this system. The municipalities could gradually provide new grounds open to all, leaving existing cemeteries chiefly to Catholic use. If neither of these solutions is accepted, the opening of municipal cemeteries to all, allowing individual Catholic graves to be consecrated, might conserve all interests and rights. This is the plan substantially adapted by the Mexican Government."

The most important religious issue which the Government has to face in Puerto Rico—as in the Philippines as well—is the question of church property. At the outset Dr. Carroll hastens to correct the common misimpression that the Roman Catholic church in Puerto Rico is rolling in wealth. There is but little ecclesiastical property in the island, he says. The church has no profitable lands, and the church buildings would not be regarded as costly in America. The furnishings of even the cathedral in San Juan are very modest. The church, however, has no recorded titles to either the lands or buildings, since registry of titles is not obligatory under Spanish law, and it was never thought necessary to certify an ownership which was universally understood. The churches, however, were built in nearly every instance by public money, raised through taxation by the municipality. Under the law, a citizen was not at liberty to refuse to provide in this manner for the church. Thus there is a quasi-municipal or a quasi-religious ownership—according to which horn of the dilemma is chosen—involving a problem very difficult to solve with absolute justice to all the interests involved. Vituperation, prejudice, and rash, one-sided judgment of the delicate issues involved will not help forward the question to a true solution. Says Dr. Carroll:

"In the disposal of these churches a legal question is involved. They are claimed both by the church and the municipal corporations. The latter seem inclined in some instances to demand rental for the use of the churches. The legal claim of the church is based by some of the priests on a provision of the religious constitution of Spain, which, it is said, makes all churches, no matter by whom built, the property of the church when dedicated. The Treaty of Paris requires the United States to respect the claims of individuals, ecclesiastical and other corporations to property in the island. Manifestly the legal question can not be settled without careful investigation by a judicial commission or properly constituted court.

"But the equity of the case seems to me perfectly clear. These churches were built for Catholic worship, and for no other. They were built by Catholic communities; they were dedicated to Catholic worship; the state made annual appropriations for ministers to serve them; the municipalities kept them in repair; the priests were employees of the state, under the control of their bishop, and conducted the services according to the rules of the church. To deprive the church of this property now that the relations of church and state are dissolved, in face of the fact that it was not lawful to register it while church and state were united, would be, as it seems to me, a virtual act of confiscation. This property was unquestionably consecrated by the church for church puproses; it was so designed by the state; formal transfer was not made because it was thought unnecessary; those who paid the money were Catholics either by profession or preference, with very few exceptions, and they expected that Catholic worship would always be celebrated in these churches."

A Doukhobor Prayer.—The sufferings and exile of the interesting people called the Doukhobors, and the fact that Count Tolstoy has made them the beneficiaries of the proceeds of his new novel "Resurrection," have brought them prominently before

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the eyes of the world. One of them, named Nicholas Posniakobb, was recently flogged most cruelly by the Cossacks (says *The Advance*, November 9), not for any misdeed, but simply as a Doukhobor. Like Paul and Silas after their scourging at Philippi, the physical pain and humiliation only served to make more clear the light within, and the following prayer, so beautiful that it was taken down by one of the disciples, was sung by him three times while the cruel scourge was falling on his bleeding back:

"Lord, my Savior, Thou art my light! whom shall I fear? The Lord Himself watches over my life; of whom shall I be afraid? Tho they bring my flesh to harm, my enemies shall be put to shame. Let mine enemies rise up against me, yet will I not fear this; tho a host should rise up against me, my trust is in the Lord. My father and my mother deserted me in my infancy. My Savior took me up and gave me life and prosperity. Place me, O Lord, in the way of truth by Thy holy law. Let not mine enemy trouble me! I trust in the life to come, but do not leave me in this life, O Lord, to the hands of the ungodly. Cover me, O Lord, with Thy right arm from all lying slanderers. Let my head now be lifted up against all terrible enemies. I offer with my heart a sacrifice. I call upon Thee, O Lord, in the psalms of those who serve. With my heart and soul I cling to Thee; let me in truth not be confounded, for my trust is in God! To our God be glory!"

Why does God permit such suffering as this? asks *The Advance*. And it finds a sufficient explanation of this and the multitudinous tribulations of life in the spirit displayed in the prayer itself—the heroic discipline of being made perfect through suffering.

WHY DR. LYMAN ABBOTT IS NOT A UNIVERSALIST.

AT the recent General Convention of the Universalist Church in Boston, Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the course of an address delivered on the "Interdenominational Evening," gave his reasons for not believing in the doctrine of universal salvation. Speaking as a liberal Congregationalist, he said that modern Congregationalism does not accept the doctrine of eternal punishment as preached by Jonathan Edwards in the last century. Personally he himself absolutely disowned it. He says (we quote from a reprint of his address in *The Independent*, November 11):

"I do not believe that any one of God's creatures will be kept by God in eternal existence simply that he may go on in sin and misery forever. The proposition has long since become spiritually unthinkable to me. I might perhaps believe that a soul could suffer eternally; but I can not believe that any being that God ever made will be kept in existence by God that he may go on in sin eternally.

"What was the old doctrine of eternal punishment? The Savoy Confession, up to about the middle of this century, was the recognized expression of orthodox Congregationalism. Not that it was binding on orthodox Congregationalists; but it was the only historic creed they possessed. Except in the matter of polity, and one or two minor matters, it was identical with the Westminister Confession of Faith; and this was the substance of its statement: It declared that our first parents fell by eating the forbidden fruit; that, they being the root of all mankind, their guilt was imputed and their sinful and corrupted nature was conveyed to all their posterity; that as a result we are 'utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good'; that from the race thus lost and ruined in the Fall, 'by the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others are foreordained to everlasting death'; that those not effectually called, God was pleased, 'for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice'; and that those 'not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the Word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ, and therefore can not be saved.'

"Specifically, and clause by clause, I disown that statement. . . . This doctrine is inconsistent with the character of a righteous God. I might fear such a God; I might tremble before such a God; I might, because I was a coward, obey such a God; but I could not reverence such a God. It is inconsistent with the faith that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh, for it was not His nature to pass any by or to ordain any to dishonor and wrath. It is inconsistent with the Scripture; inconsistent with the parable of the prodigal son, which is Christ's epitome of the Gospel; inconsistent with the declaration of Paul that 'every knee shall bow and every tongue confess Jesus Christ to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father'; inconsistent with the very chapters of Romans on which it is supposed to be founded, for they close with the declaration that 'God hath concluded all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all'; inconsistent with the splendid picture John paints, of the time when every creature that is in heaven and on the earth and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, shall give praise and glory to the God of their salvation."

And yet, says Dr. Abbott, he is not a Universalist. With most liberal Congregationalists, he believes that "the ultimate fact in human life is the freedom of the individual will":

"I know that I can choose the good, and therefore I can choose the evil. What I find true in myself I believe to be true in every other man; he can choose the good, and therefore he can choose the evil. And while I wistfully desire—yea, and sometimes devoutly hope—that when the great drama of life here and hereafter is ended, all God's creatures will have chosen the good—I do not know. If I were a Calvinist, I should be a Universalist. If I believed that God could make all men righteous, I should be sure that He would make all men righteous; otherwise He would not be a righteous God. But I start from the other pole. I begin with my own absolute freedom. I recognize as a fact, in my life, in my philosophy, and in my preaching, that, in the last analysis, the destiny of every man is in his own hands. Father may persuade, mother may entice, influences may environ, God Himself may surround with all possible persuasions, but in the last analysis the destiny of every man is in his own hands. And what he will do with it I do not know.

"Why, if God be good, has He made a world in which there is sin? Why has He not made a world sinless? Could He not? Certainly; He not only could, He has. The birds are sinless. But He could not make a world in which are free moral agents able to choose the good without giving them at the same time power to choose the evil. Power to choose the one is power to choose the other; and a world in which there are some men who choose shame, dishonor, sin, and death, is a better world, I dare to say, than a world made of machines that could choose neither the good nor the evil."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Northfield Extension Movement has secured control of *The Record of Christian Work*, and after January that monthly will be issued at Northfield, Mass., as the official organ of the movement, under the editorial charge of Mr. W. R. Moody. *The Northfield Echoes* will be continued as the organ for reporting the summer meetings at Northfield. This is due to a change of plans on the part of the management of the movement, and supersedes the announcement lately made by authority in these columns.

THE "jubilee" convention of that rapidly growing body of Christians known as the "Disciples of Christ" was held in Cincinnati in the latter part of October. The city was thronged with visitors. The great communion service was particularly impressive, and was said by Dr. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, to be the largest he had ever attended. The reports showed gains from all quarters both as to membership and practical church equipment. The Disciples now number almost 1,200,000 communicants, and the value of their church property is in excess of $18,000,000. The rate of increase in membership is twice the rate of increase of population in the United States.

THE case of Dr. McGiffert, which was referred back for decision to the New York Presbytery by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church last spring, is still causing embarrassment. Dr. McGiffert was asked by the Presbytery to withdraw quietly from the Presbyterian ministry, but this he has been unwilling to do. He is said to have met the committee in the frank and kind spirit which characterized his letter to the Assembly, but on each occasion he has asserted that his utterances have been misunderstood and that they do not constitute heresy as has been charged. The general opinion is that the Presbytery will refer the case back to the General Assembly which meets next May at St Louis, and that that body will order a trial for heresy.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN EVOLUTIONARY AND REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

NO phase of European political life offers more interesting subjects for study than those afforded by the attitude of the Socialists in the different countries. In Germany, France, Spain, and Austria, the revolutionary character of the party is to-day merely nominal, as a high degree of prosperity prevents the gathering of a sufficiently strong force to overthrow authority. In Russia, true Socialism hardly exists, but Communism prevails among the peasant farmers. What passes for Socialism in the Russian cities is merely an attempt to organize trade-unions. In Italy, the revolutionary character of the Socialists is still very much in evidence, for Italy has not yet emerged from her state of economic depression. In England the radical tendencies of Liberalism prevent the acceptance of revolutionary ideals. The tendency of the educated workingman to interest himself in practical politics is becoming stronger and stronger in Germany. Rosa Luxemburg describes the situation as follows in the *Leipziger Volks-Zeitung*:

"In 1891, Vollmar was practically isolated in his endeavors to use the power of the Socialist Party for practical purposes by combining, when the opportunity offered, with other radical parties. Since then, every succeeding party congress has shown important desertions to Vollmar's side; and not only must the quantity of these opportunists be considered, but their quality also arouses concern. Many of those comrades who warmly advocate the so-called 'practical policy' occupy important offices in the party. They are able to air their views as editors and legislators. Among the very men who should do most to combat the ruling classes and enlighten the laboring masses, opportunism is most strongly represented."

In the congress of Hanover this year, Eduard Bernstein boldly put his theory of evolution as against revolution to the vote, maintaining that the old doctrine that the masses are getting poorer and poorer can not be upheld. The program of the party and even its name should be changed. The "Party Pope," as Bebel is called, defeated Bernstein in a speech of six hours' duration, and the revolutionary character is still outwardly maintained, for the present at least. But the "Reformers" are very hopeful. Dr. David said:

"We really need not be afraid to give up the theory of increased and increasing misery. It does not affect our doctrine that the workers must become the rulers. On the contrary, the better the condition of the proletariat, the sooner we will reach our goal."

And he indulged in the following bold statement:

"According to Kautsky, the adherents of practical politics forget that many parts of the world, where the great industrial establishments are wanting, contain much misery. Now, this is most astonishing. We suddenly hear that the misery theory applies to the districts not touched by highly capitalized industries (*Gross industrie*). Yet our program says that the misery of the masses is the result of the establishment of such industries. Kautsky, therefore, disproves his own views."

Most German papers believe that the split in this most powerful proletarian organization has only temporarily been averted, and the German correspondents of papers in other countries also hold that opinion. The most significant fact is that the opponents of "Pope Bebel's infallibility" are not, as formerly, ejected from the party. They have become too formidable for that. *Justice*, the English *Vorwärts*, thinks this leniency dangerous, and is deeply hurt because Bernstein admires British advanced Liberalism and Radicalism. "In England," says *Justice*, "the education of the masses in the doctrines of pure Socialism is certainly necessary." It adds: "It is really very strange what a corroding effect our political institutions and social arrangements have on many well-meaning and intelligent Socialists of the middle class from the Continent who settle among us. It all seems so free, after the drill-sergeant and blucher-boot methods to which they have been accustomed, that they overlook the truth that nowhere in the world is the class war carried on more relentlessly than in England by the dominant class. . . . Bernstein's notion that Socialism is the logical outcome of Liberalism is so utterly absurd that we are surprised that a man of his ability should have accepted it even for a moment."

In France, as the *Journal des Débats* points out, the "Reformers" have already the upper hand, as they have managed to place some of their partizans in the ministry. Skilful attention to the German Emperor's wish to become the Laborer's Emperor (*Arbeiter Kaiser*), and adroit handling of the Socialist vote on the coming navy bill, may give to the German Socialists also real political influence. The Spanish Socialists certainly mean to imitate their French brethren. The Madrid *Epoca* says:

"The opportunism of the Socialist leaders at the congress of Madrid may be due to Spanish impatience. They may want a share in the administration before they are ripe for it. Again, they may regard the old bourgeois parties as crumbling, and may hope to replace them in the near future. In principle, of course, a fusion between the old parties and the Socialists is impossible. But in practise the congress has authorized alliances and coalitions with other parties whenever advantages may be obtained thereby."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE Transvaal war is of no little financial interest. Great Britain's enormous wealth precludes all probability of her being hampered or even seriously affected by the necessity of providing the necessary funds. Still, the sums required are formidable enough to have some effect upon the financial world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has suggested a temporary increase of taxation, to enable Great Britain to "pay as she goes." But even Conservative papers object to this. The Transvaal, they think, whether annexed or not, can be saddled with the costs as soon as the Boers are beaten. The London *St. James's Gazette* says:

"*The Times* hints that, in spite of all the manifest objections, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has insisted upon raising the £10,000,000 already asked for by levying additional taxation to that amount so as to pay our way out of current revenue. All we can say is that Sir Michael will have to be very persuasive indeed if he is to convince us, and the British taxpayer, that this is either necessary or wise. . . . The pro-Boers have said all along that this would be an 'unpopular war,' and tho we do not go so far as to say that the taxpayers will object to war merely because they must pay for it out of current revenue, we have no doubt that this aspect of the matter will be 'rubbed in' for all it is worth by the Little Englanders when they once more go on the stump. . . . . .

"The obvious way of raising the money required is by treasury bills, thus increasing temporarily our floating, in contradistinction to our funded, debt; this borrowing to be liquidated in accordance with the result of the war. The Transvaal can well afford to pay an indemnity, and nothing should be done, at present at any rate, except with that end in contemplation. A large issue of treasury bills is not only a convenient and easy way of obtaining the money, but it is also desirable in itself. . . . Some indirect taxes there are indeed which might be raised without much trouble, and it may be that the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply wants to make the war an excuse for doing what ought in any case to be done for the sake of revenue and equalization of the incidence of taxation. But an addition to the income-tax would be resented, we are convinced; and we should be unable to defend for a moment such a preposterous proposal unless there were European complications in prospect."

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The London *Economist* expresses itself in the main as follows:

The increase of the income-tax by something like one-half per cent. is out of the question, as this would affect only one section of the population. The liquor and tobacco duties might, however, be increased without injustice to any one. But there is no need for extra taxation. It is not the British taxpayer who has to pay for this war, but the Boers, whose ultimatum forced the war upon England. It may be said that, if the Transvaal is heavily taxed, the Uitlanders also will be made to pay. But why should not the persons pay in whose interest the war is carried on? We have always been told that the mining industry would improve if the oppression of the Boer were removed. Moreover, of the $22,000,000 income of the Transvaal, a great part is wasted on utterly unnecessary armaments. This may be put aside to pay the war debt. There must also have been much stealing on the part of the officials in this rotten Boer oligarchy, while it goes without saying that an English administration is free from corruption. Taken altogether, the Transvaal can well afford to pay a debt of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

The Westminster Gazette, on the other hand, warns against such schemes. Referring to a letter signed "Financier," in *The Times*, it says:

"'The Transvaal,' he tells us, 'is a rich state; the Uitlanders whom we are interfering to protect include a rich class who can well afford to pay for their deliverance; an enormous amount of plunder is in the hands of the Boer oligarchy which the Uitlanders have a right to, and which may properly be used to pay the debt which they are incurring to the British Government.' If we want to persuade the world that we are seeking to lay hold of Naboth's vineyard we shall use language of this kind. The Uitlanders, it will be observed, are to pay nothing. It is to be assumed that the Boers owe them money, and payment by the Boers is to be taken in lieu of payment by them. Not only so, but individual Boers, according to this egregious correspondent, are to be treated as rebels and their private fortunes confiscated to the uttermost farthing. President Kruger and President Steyn are to be made responsible in their purses and in their persons. . . . . .

"Tho it may not be wise, when we are at the beginning of a campaign, to anticipate any of the fruits of victory, it is certainly lawful to contemplate a settlement in which the Uitlanders shall contribute their fair share to the cost of their emancipation. But it is not lawful—it would, on the contrary, be outrageous, to regard the Transvaal as rich booty which the Boers will be made to hand over."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* points out that the excessive taxation of the gold-mining industry, which is customary in British possessions, would not be permitted by the powers of the Transvaal is annexed, as more foreign capital is engaged on the Rand than British capital. The paper regards England as financially a loser in this war. It says:

"The South African Republic should not be underrated as a customer. In 1897, her imports had already reached $67,000,000, of which nearly $45,000,000 went to Europe. England had the largest share in this, and British merchants will suffer no inconsiderable decrease in their business. Other nations are less seriously affected. France and Germany have invested largely in gold-mines. But cool judgment will reveal that these are not for long affected by the war. The war only changes South Africa politically, not economically. The miners will not be confiscated whichever side may be the winner. It is not even certain that all the mines will lie idle during the war, and that the export of gold will cease."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Lèse Majesté and the Prussian Constitution.—The subject of *lèse majesté*, and the laws in Germany concerning it, have excited in this country some interest, and the large number of sentences imposed for the offense have occasioned surprise that the German people submit to such laws. The reason therefor is set forth in a recent article in the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, from which it appears that it is not so difficult as has been sometimes supposed, to keep within the limits of the law and yet to criticize the policy of the Government and the recommendations of the Emperor. We summarize the article as follows:

We do not want in Prussia a shadow king, a royalty which merely serves as an ornament for the state ruled by Parliament. We want *a king who rules*, tho within the limits of the constitution. Now, it is unquestionable that the wearer of the crown has not only the right to make known his views and his will, but that, in questions of great importance, it is his absolute duty to do so. Even so retiring a monarch as Wilhelm I. did this, with the desired effect. The position of a monarch commands reverence, and this reverence in turn forces the king to be very reserved. But if we want a king who really rules, we must remember that it is at times necessary for him to make himself heard. When and where he should do so, however, is a question for him alone to decide. He is responsible to God only.

The only thing necessary for the king is to obtain the consent of his ministers, whom he for this reason appoints without restriction. The king must not be made responsible. If he expresses himself on matters of far-reaching importance without the concurrence of his ministers, the people are tempted to reply to him direct. This is not likely to strengthen the influence of the crown, but rather to weaken it. Be that as it may, if the monarch chooses to express an opinion, we will receive it with due respect. But we will not enter into polemics with him. Whatever we may have to say, we will address to the responsible ministry. This line of conduct is plainly laid down in the constitution, and the duty of all is to honor that constitution.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PROGRAM OF ANTISEMITISM.

ALTHO public opinion throughout the world, as voiced in the press, was overwhelmingly in sympathy with Captain Dreyfus, there is, nevertheless, a revival of antisemitism in Europe. It appears in its mildest form in Great Britain, where many people seem to hold the Jews responsible for the Transvaal trouble. H. Quelch, in *Justice* (London), the Socialist organ, while defending himself against the charge of partiality, declares that without a doubt Jewish influence was most prominent in bringing about the South African war. He says:

"We have denounced this as a Jew-capitalist war, and seeing the prominent part Jew-capitalists have taken in the Johannesburg agitation, and seeing their intimate relations with cabinet ministers here at home and the vituperative fury of their organs in the press, we consider the term fully justified. . . . The facts support us in saying that the Jew-capitalists have been specially prominent in this scandalous business and that their conduct in stirring up the jingo mob in London, after their denunciation of the same mob in Paris, was indecent and disgraceful. Had they behaved no worse than the other capitalists or other 'leaders of public opinion' it would have been bad enough, but we could not then have singled them out. But their wolfish fury overstepped the bounds even of the ordinary capitalist press. That is the fact, and that being so, is it race prejudice to say so? . . . We agree with our Jewish comrades that anything in the nature of an antisemitic movement would be an injury to Socialism. Therefore we point out that these unscrupulous wealthy Jews, by their ferocious pretense of jingoism and their greed for gold, are going the right way to stir up antisemitism in this country as they have succeeded in doing in other countries. To suggest that we are stirring up this feeling by calling attention to the facts is as ridiculous as the charge of our opponents that we make the class war by calling attention to its existence."

In Austria the old blood-superstition has been revived, which, so the London *Speaker* tells us, first began in 1144 at Norwich, England. It originated through a renegade Jew, who said that the Jews thought the sacrifice of Christian maidens and youths necessary for their ultimate reunion in Jerusalem. The superstition has been stamped out in most countries, but it now and then crops up among the Russians, Czechs, and Poles. Several Jews have been murdered and many plundered in Moravia and Bohe-

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mia during the present year, in consequence of the murder of a young girl supposed to have been sacrificed for the Passover.

In Germany alone is real political importance attached to the antisemitic movement. The platform of the antisemitic party in the Reichstag runs in the main as follows:

"1. It is the program of the antisemitic party to spread the deeper knowledge of the real character of the Jewish people. Only the conviction that there is an impassable gulf between the ideas of this race and those of other peoples in intellectual and moral respects can awaken the conviction that the Jews as a race are not capable of participating in the development of modern civilization as integral factors, but that they are essentially hostile to the best interests of national and general culture.

"2. The Zionite movement is one of the results of the antisemitic agitation. This new propaganda contains the confession of what has so often been denied, namely, that the Jews are still one nation no matter among what peoples they dwell, and their leading interests are those of the Jews as one people. The ambitions of the Zionites would deserve the recognition and cooperation of other peoples only if the certainty existed that the state to be organized as New Zion would really become the gathering place of all the Jews of the earth, which can not, unfortunately, be expected. It would not be lawful or allowable to recognize as a representative of the Jews living among Christian people any external power, nor can the Alliance Israélite be regarded as sovereign or be represented at the imperial court of Berlin.

"3. On account of the excellent modern facilities of intercommunication, it is probable that in the course of the twentieth century the antisemitic question will become a world's problem, and as such will be decided by all the nations cooperating in this way in such a way that the Jews will be compelled to sever their connection with the existing states. The true peace congress will be that convention which devotes itself to the problem of ridding mankind of the presence of the Hebrews. Until that time, it will be the duty of each individual nation to do the best it can in the matter.

"4. One of the first requirements of this propaganda is that the law must determine who is to be regarded legally as a Jew and who not, and that the descent from Jewish stock must determine this question and nothing else. We rejoice that a beginning has been made in this direction by the legislation of 1898 in Berlin.

"5. Full statistics of the Jews must be collected, giving exact data as to their numbers, occupations, wealth, etc. Such statistics were extant in Prussia down to 1861, but the Emperor has done little in this matter.

"6. The party convention asks of its representatives in Parliament to push legislation on the Jewish question with all vigor, and to test the various parties as to their standing on this important problem."

These propositions are, however, considered too sweeping even by those who do not love the Jew. The Cottbus *Neue Kirchen Zeitung*, which may be regarded as representative of Protestant opinion, says:

"It is apparent from these official resolutions that this section of the antisemites are filled with the most unchristian hatred of the Jews. The decisions read like the statements of a Tacitus concerning this people. In fact, they remind the reader of a Haman in the days of Esther. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that the Jews have deserved the hostility of Christian nations in modern times; but nothing can justify such unchristian opposition and methods. Antisemitism began in Germany because Pastor Stöcker was compelled to lash the immoral and anti-Christian Jewish press in Berlin, and because in the money markets they were the sharks of modern society. Mommsen, the great historian, called them 'the disintegrating element' in modern society. But a solution of the Jewish problem will be found only when it is approached in the spirit of the Savior, and love and evangelical truth will accomplish what hatred and oppression will never bring about."

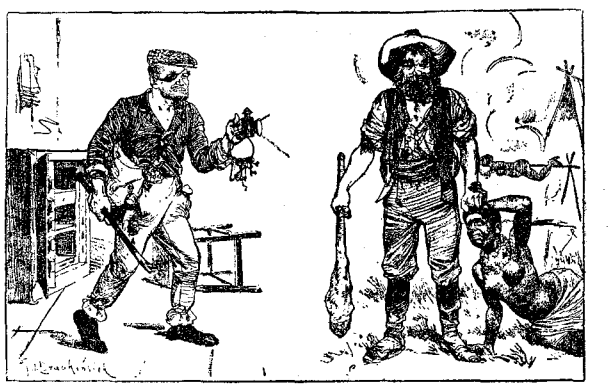
In France, where the movement is only a "side issue" of the monarchist agitation, antisemitism appears to have spent its force for the present. Max Regis, one of the leaders of French antisemitism, is reported to have gone to South Africa; but among the South African Dutch a violent agitation is very improbable, as it is almost impossible to gather a mob among them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wanted: A Consul.—People who are "out of a job" at present might apply for the position of British vice-consul in Finland. There were fourteen such officials there a short time ago, and eleven of these have recently, according to *Free Russia* (November 1), resigned, and it will be difficult to fill their places. The trouble grows out of the recent action of the Russian Government in abrogating privileges which Finland has for many years enjoyed. As one of the consequences of the feeling this measure excited in the latter country, complaint was made a few weeks ago by the (Russian) governor-general of Finland that the British vice-consul in Wiborg had been "taking an active part in political agitation," and requesting his removal "in the interests of public order." Mr. Wolff, the vice-consul, was called on to explain, and he did so, to the effect that there was no "political agitation" in Finland, and he had had no part in it if there was; but that there was "a feeling of disquiet and sorrow" in which every Finn shared. If this feeling, and the protests against the manifesto causing it, are "political agitation," then, he said, "every man and woman in this country is an agitator, and will remain so until the manifesto is recalled." His own action consisted in serving on a deputation elected to lay the protest of the Finnish people before the Czar.

Without waiting, however, for his explanation, the British consul-general in St. Petersburg wired to Mr. Wolff: "Your resignation has been accepted." Upon learning of this, ten of the thirteen other consuls (all being Finlanders, as is Mr. Wolff) sent in their resignations, and there is likely to be difficulty in filling the vacancies. Mr. Wolff, according to *Free Russia*, has since become "the object of patriotic ovation" in England, and even the London *Times* censures the manner of his removal, saying:

"We should be glad to think that some explanation may be forthcoming to attenuate the painful impression which the procedure of the British Embassy in this matter can not fail to produce. Otherwise we should be driven to the regrettable conclusion that a British ambassador can not cultivate friendly relations with the power to which he is accredited, or show the necessary deference to its wishes, without copying its methods, however un-English they may be."

IT is reported in London, according to a cablegram received by the New York *Commercial*, that the British Admiralty will use American pneumatic riveters, and other tools driven by compressed air, in government shipyards. This is creating commotion among English trade unions, as it is possible that these labor-saving devices may throw many men out of work. There is reason to believe that within a short time a great number of such tools may be added to our exports to the older countries. Inquiries made in New York City by *The Commercial* show that the British War Office has already purchased many tools of this sort, that the Midland Railroad has just ordered them for its car-works, and that many private shops are also buying them. The German Government also has adopted them in its shipyards and railroad shops. American air-compressors have been recently ordered for use in Paris in connection with the municipal sewage system; for use in the Lancashire and Midland districts in England; for shops in Berlin, and to operate tools in the oil-fields of Bahia in Brazil.



MISCONCEPTIONS OF YESTERDAY.

Thus the *Amsterdammer* of Holland represents the Englishman (as seen from Pretoria) and the Boer (as seen from London).

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY BRAIN POWER IS DETERIORIATING.

MR. GLADSTONE was free to confess that, in his opinion, the brains of the modern generation of Britons showed a deterioration of power, as compared with the brain-power of the Elizabethan period. It is generally agreed, moreover, among scholars, that the ancient Greek brain represented the high-water mark of the human intellect, from which the tide is now steadily receding. The world's stock of knowledge is of course enormously increasing, but the brain-power itself is decreasing. Such is the view of a recent writer in *The Nineteenth Century* (H. Elsdale), who does not stop to argue the point; but, accepting this conclusion as inevitable from any competent examination of the facts, proceeds to inquire into the reasons for such deterioration.

He finds four such reasons. First, is the tremendous increase of knowledge, and the consequent increased demand upon the receptive faculties, which are developed at the expense of the creative faculties. He illustrates this at length by comparing the accumulations of knowledge in mathematics, through which the student must now find his way before he can begin to do original work, with that in the days of the ancient Greeks, when Euclid represented the farthest limits of teaching, beyond which the student had to depend upon his own researches and reflections. The same consideration applies to other forms of learning, and our modern system of education has perforce become one of constant cultivation of the receptive powers and the constant neglect of the creative powers, tending to develop clever, ready, and shallow wits at the expense of real original talent and self-reliant brains.

The second reason for brain deterioration is "the mental impatience of the age," indicated by the small sale of serious solid books and the increase in reading of newspapers, novels, and various other forms of hop-skip-and-jump literature; indicated also by the unpopularity of sermons that call for any sustained attention. As the habit of steady and sustained thought is a fundamental requisite of real brain-power, this tendency in our reading is destructive. Probably 99 per cent. of our Anglo-Saxon race ("emphatically a race of workers rather than thinkers") do not to-day cultivate the mental habit of sustained thought and resist the temptation to mere brain dissipation. The leveling and democratic spirit of the age is also responsible for the decrease in original power. The monarch must lean upon his ministers and people; the ministers must reckon with badly enlightened constituencies; the members of Parliament are bound to the caucuses and party leaders. Personal judgment and individual opinion are at a discount. The centralization of industrial and commercial power operates in the same way for business men and workmen. Even artists and professional men are hampered by the hard conditions of hurry, worry, competition, and overpressure which the democratic spirit has imposed.

And, lastly, the steadily increasing mammon-worship of the age, and the growing love of luxury and opulent ease, are unfavorable to the production of master-minds. This is the root cause of "the scanty development of really first-rate and commanding intellect" in the United States; and the same cause prevails largely, tho not to the same extent, in Great Britain.

In conclusion, the writer expresses a not very vivid hope that great world-movements are even now in progress under the surface which will in the future eventuate in a new order of things, set up worthier ideals of sacrifice and devotion, and produce a new race of greater exponents and apostles.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

What the Lutherans Believe.

EDITOR OF *The Literary Digest.*

In your issue of November 4, in the article on "The Future of the Christian Religion," there are several statements relative to the Lutheran Church so unqualifiedly erroneous that I respectfully request space for a denial.

1. "Where are those," the writer asks, "who believe, as Luther taught it, that doctrine of imputed righteousness which he called justification by faith alone?" In reply, this has been the teaching of the Lutheran Church from the Reformation of the sixteenth century until this, the close of the nineteenth. It is continually heard in our pulpits throughout the world, and in a tone as positive and unequivocal as was preached by Luther himself. That man is saved "by grace through faith without the deeds of the law," and alone by the meritorious obedience of Christ, has always and everywhere been regarded by Lutherans as "the doctrine of a standing or of a falling church." It is held to be the clear doctrine of Holy Scripture, and the Lutheran Church stands by it as firmly now as when confessed at Augsburg in 1530.

2. "What person calling himself a follower of Luther would dream of advising a penitent to sin all the more in the name of Christ, because when sin abounded there did grace much more abound?" The sufficient answer to this slander is the denial. Luther never gave any such advice to a penitent, nor taught it anywhere in his sermons or writings. It had its source with his defamers in the sixteenth century, as there are those who still seek to give the slander currency in the nineteenth.

3. "Luther informed Calvin, or Zwingli, that because he disagreed with him in regard to the Supper he would go to hell." I am not ignorant of the bitter controversy among the Reformers concerning the doctrine of the Holy Supper. But that Luther used the language applied to him by the Rev. Dr. Percival is denied. If it can be quoted literally, and reference made to the page of Luther's writings where it may be found, I will be glad both to confess my ignorance and also to repudiate the severity of Luther's language.

4. "Who to-day holds fast by the Augsburg Confession?" We reply that, with certain insignificant *individual* exceptions, every Lutheran synod in these United States, embracing more than 1,500,000 members; and also, in general, the Lutheran Church of the world, numbering above 55,000,000 of confessors of the faith contained in that confession. Not only does the Lutheran Church "hold fast by" the Augsburg Confession, but there is clearer and stronger grasp of the faith it contains and sets forth. Even in our own time, characterized by such general doctrinal laxity and growing unrest among many of the churches, "the followers of Luther" are standing nearer together and are uniting as one man in the maintenance of this form of the faith delivered to the saints. Were a Lutheran clergyman to openly teach or preach any other doctrine, he would be dismissed, and promptly, from the church whose doctrines he repudiates.

STEPHEN A. REHAN,
Pastor St. John's Lutheran Church.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

A Remedy for Bad Shooting in Battle.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Referring to the article reproduced in your issue of November 4 from the Cleveland *Leader* entitled "Uphill and Downhill Fighting," I beg to concur in the statements that the besetting fault of soldiers is to shoot too high in the excitement and eagerness of battle. My observation as a soldier in our Civil War was that a great majority of the bullets fired in battle went above the mark. Many times have I seen men in battle holding their heads unconsciously above the level of the barrels of their guns and aiming across the "muzzle sights" instead of along the barrel, and thus shooting above their objects.

I suggest a simple and obvious remedy for this false aim, namely, to make the stocks of the guns more "crooked"—that is, attach the stock to barrel at a more acute angle—so that when a soldier puts his gun to the shoulder his eye will be on a plane with the barrel, If any one will take a rifle or msuket as ordinarily constructed and raise it to his shoulder, he will find that in order to bring his eye on a level or plane with the barrel so as to take effective aim he will have to bend his head down close to the stock. This he will probably fail to do in the excitement of the chase or of battle, and he will therefore shoot too high; whereas if the piece were so constructed that when raised to the shoulder and pointed the eye would be on a level or plane with the barrel (which he must aim along to shoot accurately), his aim will be much lower and truer. I learned when a boy shooting hares and other "ground game" that a "crooked" stock was best; that and four years of war taught me that the guns of soldiers ought to be so constructed as to make it unnecessary to incline the head to any inconvenient or considerable degree.

OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Even the Cowboys Could Not Do Without It.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As the travels of our copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST are quite extensive, perhaps you would like to hear of them. When we are through with your invaluable publication we send it to our Presbyterian minister, he afterward sends it to a brother clergyman in Helena, Mont. From there it goes to another minister still more isolated. An interesting thing occurred in connection with this last-mentioned man. Some time ago a couple of cowboys came to him asking for reading matter. Not having anything else just then, he decided to give them some back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, at the same time feeling that they were utterly inappropriate. Several months went by when to his surprise the same men again visited him saying that he and his friends wanted to subscribe for a copy, as they couldn't do without it.

MRS. I. W. HASTINGS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

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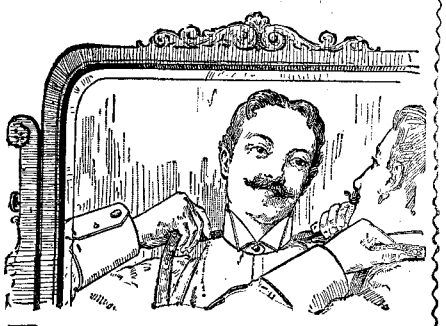

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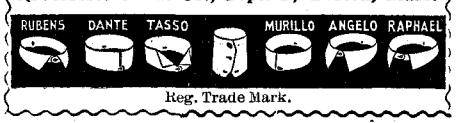

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Hill sends from Santos, under date of April 18, 1899, tables showing the trade of the United States with the various South American countries during the last ten years. There has been during the decade, comments Mr. Hill, a steady decline in our imports from South America in value and quantities; for, with the single exception of coffee, the staples constituting our imports from that section (india-rubber, wool, sugar, hides, etc.) are higher in price to-day than they were ten years ago. Coffee, which has greatly increased in quantity, has fallen tremendously in value. Rio Standard No. 7 sold July 1, 1893, at 16½ cents; December 1, 1894, at 15⅞ cents; January, 5, 1895, at 16 cents; January 4, 1896, at 14⅜ cents; January 2, 1897, at 10¼ cents; December 4, 1897, at 6⅜ cents; the last-named figure being about the prevailing price at New York at the present time. The most notable expansion in our export trade during the last ten years, adds the consul, has been with Europe; but there has been a greater increase with every part of the world than with South America. He continues: "The United States should employ the agencies adopted by European nations in attaining their supremacy in these markets, viz., steamships under our own flag, banks under our own control, and business houses under distinctively American management. Once we are placed upon terms of equality in these particulars, our merchants can be left to their own initiative. No one acquainted with their resourceful, enterprising, and adaptable character need doubt that, with our present capacity to manufacture largely and cheaply, we shall gradually assume our proper place as a competitor in South American trade." Consul Hill mentions the good effects of the cruise of the *Wilmington* to the upper reaches of the Amazon. He says: "In addition to the labor of exploration that formed such an important object to the cruise, the display of a modern steel vessel so perfectly adapted to river work as the *Wilmington* is a fit exhibition of the capability and preparedness of our domestic designers, steel plants, shipyards, and ordnance works to turn out products equal to the best. Nothing that comes within the actual purview of foreign folk, whether native or merely domiciled denizens, is so emblematic of a nation's industrial power or weakness as the government vessels that fly its flag in foreign parts." During the years succeeding Admiral Walker's visit of congratulation to Brazil in 1890, he continues, when the vessels of our new navy took the place upon this coast of the *Tallapoosa*, *Essex*, and *Yantic* types—which were neither ornamental nor useful and were in constant danger of being run down by non-militant coal barges—the increased respect commanded by the appearance of our vessels has been, I believe, a real and constant, tho inappreciable commercial factor.

Consul-General Lincoln writes from Antwerp that an exhibition of the works of Van Dyck is to be held in that city beginning with August 12. There will be a loan collection from various galleries in Europe, and the event will be celebrated by a festival. The program of the festival, transmitted by Mr. Lincoln, has been filed for reference in the Department of State.

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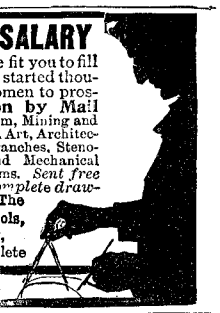

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PERSONALS.

WHEN Sir William Harcourt entered upon official life some twenty-seven years since, and relinquished his private practise, he was earning at the bar an annual income of £14,000. His official salary for the entire period has been about £50,000. He is therefore, as *The Independent* points out, the poorer by more than £300,000 by reason of his devotion to public life.

IT was on March 28, 1879, after the retreat from Isandwala, says *The Westminster Gazette*, that Sir Redvers Buller gained the Victoria Cross. He had been making one of his intrepid reconnaissances, when his men were suddenly surprised by the approach of a large number of Zulus. It was necessary to retire. But never for a moment did Buller lose his coolness and calmness. The Zulus came down the hill in hot pursuit. Man after man fell before their assegais, or were buried under the dislodged boulders. Captain D'Arcy was one of the first to fall. Buller rescued him from his assailants, placed him on the back of his horse, and galloped off with him to a place of safety. Scarcely had he returned when Lieutenant Everitt was dismounted, and once again he snatched him from the ground and bore him to the rear. And yet again, seeing a wounded trooper whose doom seemed assured, he also carried him off the field when the enemy was within a hundred yards of their prostrate victim. For this almost superhuman feat he now bears the coveted bronze badge.

THE following amusing story is told by Mr. Peter Rylands at one time a member of the British Parliament: Mr. Rylands had many solid qualities, but he was not an inspiring speaker, and on one occasion in the House, when he was on his legs and appeared likely to remain there for some time, this was brought home to him in a somewhat unkind manner. As he proceeded with his indictment of the Government a slip of paper began to travel along the benches, and in its course aroused a good deal of merriment. At length it reached the orator, and on looking at it he was confronted with the following doggerel:—

"Preposterous Peter, prithee cut it short;
That Dizzy doeth what he didn't ought
We know. Yet life were sweeter,
Which gave ten Dizzys and dispensed with Peter."

The cruel part of it was that the effusion emanated from from his own side of the House.

A MOST amusing anecdote in connection with Disraeli is one which Mr. Raikes, late postmaster-general of England, used to tell at his own expense, says the London *Spectator:* He had conceived the idea of buying a certain picture at a public auction and presenting it to Disraeli, and to this end he had invoked successfully the sympathy and assistance of some of his colleagues. Unfortunately the picture had already been sold before his arrival on the scene, and still more unfortunately he took a well-known picture-dealer into his confidence as to the ultimate destination of the picture if it could be secured. The dealer took the most kindly interest in the affair, and by his mediation the obdurate buyer was at last induced to relinquish his purchase for more than six times the sum he had paid for it. The picture was presented to Disraeli; but months afterward Mr. Raikes received an enigmatical letter from the dealer, telling him of another possible purchaser of the canvas, and suggesting that he, Mr. Raikes, might make as good a bargain as the dealer himself had done. Thus he learned for the first time that not only was the kind dealer and the obdurate buyer one and the same person, but also that his own explanation of his reasons for acquiring the picture had been regarded as a mere device to get it cheap.

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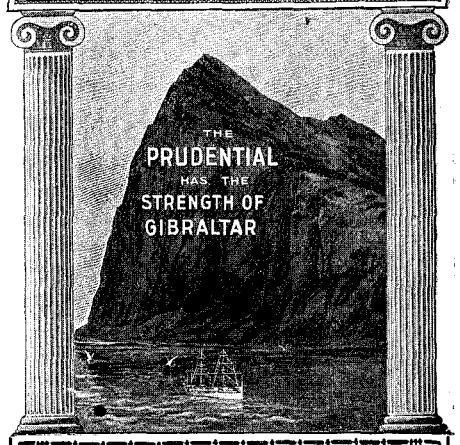

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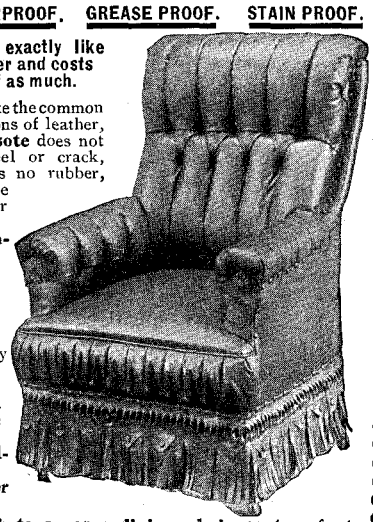

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Current Events.

Monday, November 13.

—The British garrisons at Mafeking, Kimberley, and Ladysmith continue to **hold their own** against the Boers; several more troopships arrive at the Cape.

—A despatch from Shanghai states that the **differences between Russia and Japan** have been accentuated by Japan's refusal to grant Russia a foothold on the sea front of Korea.

—The United States cruiser *Charleston* is **wrecked off Luzon**; all on board are saved.

—Fierce fighting takes place at Puerto Cabello, **Venezuela**; the insurgents are defeated.

—**Governor Roosevelt** considers plans for correcting reformatory abuses in state institutions; he entertains at Albany Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond, M. P.

Tuesday, November 14.

—The situation in the Transvaal remains unchanged.

—A sharp encounter at San Pabian, in Luzon, results in the **defeat of the Filipinos** and the **death of Major John A. Logan.**

—The annual **report of General Miles** pays tribute to the efficiency of the army under special circumstances.

—The situation in **Kentucky** is still very strained, both sides claiming a plurality of votes.

Wednesday, November 15.

—More English **reinforcements** arrive at Durban.

—The Hamburg-American liner *Patria* is **burned off Dover,** England; all her passengers are rescued.

—The Secretary of the Treasury announces the willingness of the Government to purchase in the next two weeks **$25,000,000 of bonds** of the issues falling due in 1904 and 1907.

—Proposed plans for the **modification of the House rules,** under which the powers of the Speaker are considerably curtailed, are given out.

—Prof. **Dean C. Worcester,** of the Philippine Commission, speaks in Chicago on conditions in the Philippine Islands.

—The **National Municipal League** opens its sessions at Columbus, Ohio.

Thursday, November 16.

—An armored train is **ambushed by Boers** north of Estcourt, and many of the British troops, including Lieut. Winston Churchill, are captured.

—An abstract of the annual report of the **Secretary of Agriculture** is made public.

—Plans are made by **W. J. Bryan** to campaign during the winter in Massachusetts and Eastern States.

—General Ludlow, governor of Havana, speaks in New York City on **conditions in Cuba.**

Friday, November 17.

—The Boers in force **prepare to attack Estcourt,** in Lower Natal; four more British transports reach Cape Town.

—The Khedive dedicates at Port Said a monument to **Ferdinand de Lesseps,** the engineer of the Suez Canal.

—The Navy Department makes public the account of a gallant exploit preformed by **Ensign W. R. Gherardi** in Puerto Rico.

—**Dwight L. Moody,** the revivalist, is stricken with heart trouble at Kansas City, and returns to his home.

—The New York **Civil Service Commission** prepares to open to competition all the political appointments in the eleven largest counties of the State.

Saturday, November 18.

—Despatches from General White announce the **safety of Ladysmith**; a heavy bombardment of Kimberley is carried on by the Boers.

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1-4 Doz. Modjeska Complexion Soap .60
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1-4 Doz. Old English Castile Soap .30
1-4 Doz. Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap .25
1-4 Doz. Elite Glycerine Toilet Soap .25
1-4 Doz. Borated Tar Soap 25
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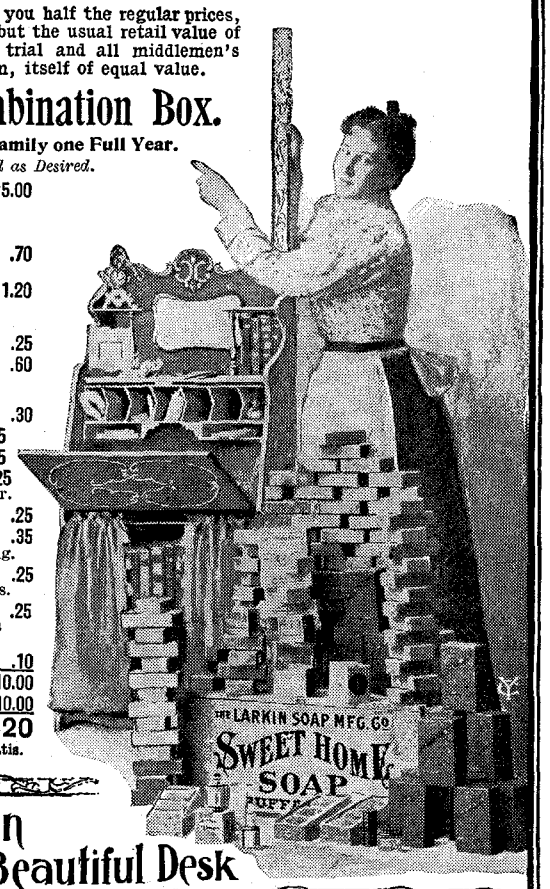

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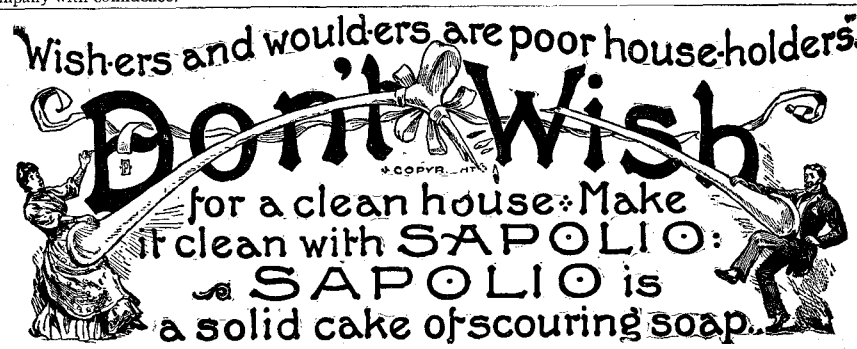
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—The columns of **Generals Lawton and MacArthur** continue to advance in Northern Luzon, and occupy several towns.

—The President appoints ex-Congressman **William D. Bynum** a member of the Board of General Appraisers at this port.

—The resignation of **Chief Justice Chambers** of Samoa is accepted by the President.

Sunday, November 19.

—The Boers **seize several towns** in Cape Colony south of the Orange River, but are repulsed around Ladysmith.

—The report of William A. Jones, Commissioner of **Indian Affairs**, is made public in Washington.

—The Inspector General of **Chinese Customs** reports that there is a large increase in the importations of American goods.

—The **Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs**, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, has his letter of resignation read to his congregation.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

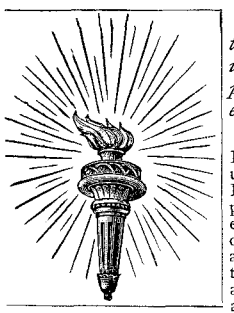
Solution of Problems.

No. 427.

1. P—Q 4 / K—K 3 or 5	2. Kt—B 5, ch / K moves	3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—Q 6	3. Kt—B 5, mate

Other variations depend on those given, as all the mates are given by the Knights.

Beacon Lights of History.



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Comments: "A very nice problem"—M. W. H.; "A felicitous feminine feat"—I. W. B.; "Interesting and well constructed"—C. R. O.; "Splendid! Hurrah for the lady!"—F. S. F.; "Very symmetrical and shows the wondrous power of the Kt"—M. M.; Displays a woman's neatness"—W. M.; "The nonpareil of beauty"—J. G. L.; "A cavalier affair"—W. R. C.; "An artistic problem"—H. W. F.

S. Dayton, Philippi, W. Va., got 425; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., was successful with 422, 423, and 425.

Pillsbury's Brilliancy.

The following position occurred recently, in an off-hand game between Pillsbury and a strong amateur, the latter securing the odds of a Kt:

WHITE (Amateur): K on K R sq; Q on K R 4; Bs on K 3, K B 5; Ps on K R 2, Q B 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (Pillsbury): K on K R sq; Q on K B 2; B on Q B 3; Ps on K 5, Q B 5, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

White played B x K P, and Black forced mate in three moves.

The Brilliancy Winners.

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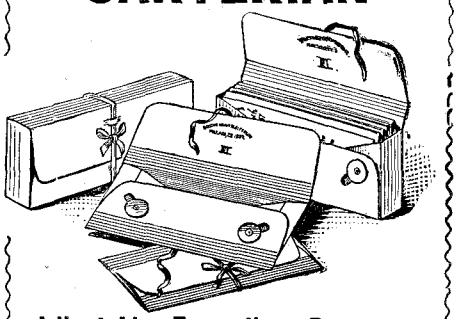

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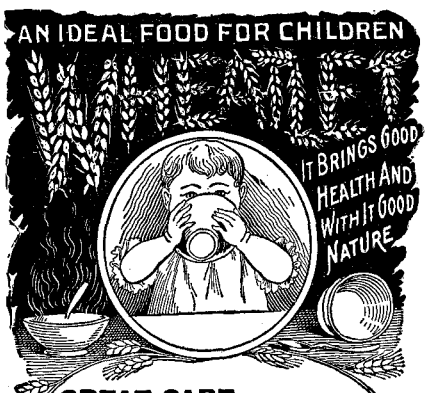

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by a special committee to Lasker for the game he won from Steinitz.

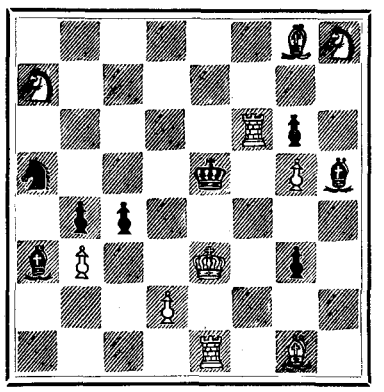
The prize of a gold badge, given by the Ladies' Chess-club, for the second brilliant game, was presented to Blackburne, for the game he won against Lasker. We published both these games. Lasker's game was sound and very brilliant, while Blackburne had a bad position with Lasker, and Lasker gave him the opportunity of his brilliant win.

Problem 432.

BY JOHN M, ROBERT.

(Best Problem of the Torsch Competition in *The Weekly Irish Times*.)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

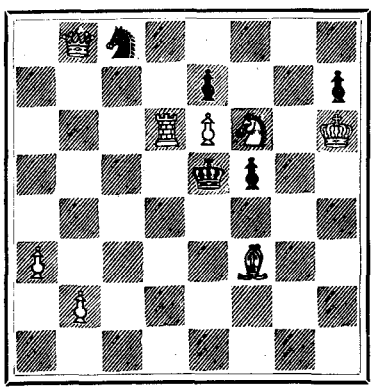
White mates in two moves.

Problem 433.

BY W. CISAR, VIENNA.

First Prize *Nuova Revista degli Scachi* Tournament.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Pillsbury Blindfolded.

The young American Champion recently gave a blindfold exhibition in the Brooklyn Chess-club which is one of the greatest performances in the history of Chess. He played against twenty-four players on twelve boards, winning 7, losing 3, and drawing 2. While Zukertort, in 1876, played sixteen games blindfold, yet it is doubtful if he

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What an important part the food plays in one's health!

If we eat that which the stomach rebels against, indigestion and a long train of diseases follow. When the stomach is out of order, the whole system is wrong, the brain can not be active and the mind clear. The food must be properly selected and skilfully prepared. This is essential to a sound, healthy stomach, clear mind, and active brain.

It is claimed by a physician who has been making a series of investigations that so much chronic stomach trouble in this country is due to the improper preparation of cereal foods. Investigation shows that in most families where oatmeal and other cereal foods are served, that they are only cooked a few minutes, and when prepared in this manner, abound in starch, which taxes the stomach and retards the digestion of other foods. Cereals contain large amounts of starch, but this starch should be converted into dextrin to make it easy of assimilation and fit for the stomach. It requires about five hours' constant cooking to make this change.

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ever equaled this last exhibition of the American, who met probably the strongest team that the Brooklyn Chess-Club could muster, while at several of the boards two and three persons were in consultation.

Games from the London Tournament.

THE GRAND OLD MAN AT HIS BEST.

Ruy Lopez.

	MASON. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*		MASON. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	27	K R-K sq	Q—B 3
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28	Q—K B 2	P—Q R 4
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	29	Q—Q B 2	P—Kt 4
4	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	30	Kt—B 2	P—B 5
5	P—Q 3	P—K Kt 3	31	P x P	Kt P x P
6	B—Kt 5	B—Kt 2	32	R—K 2	Kt—B 4
7	Kt—Q 5	Castles	33	Q R-K sq	P—R 5
8	Q—Q 2	B—K 3	34	K—Kt sq	P—K 5
9	B—Q B 4	B x Kt	5	R—B sq	Q—K Kt 3
10	B x B	Q—Q 2	36	K—R sq	P—K 6
11	B x Q Kt	Q x B	37	Q x Q	P x Q
12	Castles	Kt—R 4	38	Kt—R 3	B—R 3
13	Kt—R 4	P—K B 4	39	P—K Kt 3	P—Kt 4
14	P x P	P x P	40	P x P	P x P
15	Q—K 2	Q—K sq	41	R-Kt 2 ch	K—B 2
16	P—Q B 3	Q—B 2	42	Kt—Kt sq	R—K Kt sq
17	B—Q 2	Q R—K sq	43	R x R	R x R
18	Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	44	Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 6
19	Kt—Kt 5	Q—Kt 3	45	P—R 3	R—Q Kt sq
20	Kt—R 3	P—B 5	46	K—Kt 2	B—Kt 2
21	P—K B 3	Kt—B 3	47	R—Q sq	B—K 4
22	Q R-Q sq	Kt—Q 2	48	K—B sq	R—K Kt sq
23	B—B sq	Q—Q R 3	49	Kt—Kt sq	R x Kt ch
24	P—R 3	Kt—B 4	50	K x R	P—K 7
25	Q—Q B 2	Kt—K 3		Resigns.	
26	K—R sq	P—B 4			

The Mercury, Leeds, Eng., in commenting on this game, says that "White's pieces appeared to be able to look on at the coming onslaught, but unable to check it, so accurate and well-timed were Black's moves. The student will appreciate the elegance of style adopted by the Veteran in bring the game to a conclusion; it is a game that can be replayed again and again with advantage to every admirer of the real art of play."

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1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16	B x B	Q x B
2	P—Q B4	P—K 3	17	Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
3	K—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18	P—B 5	P—B 3
4	B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	19	R—B 4	K R—K sq
5	P—K 3	B—K 2	20	P—K Kt 4	R—K 2
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	21	Q—Kt 2	Q R—K sq
7	B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	22	P—K R 4	Q—Q 4
8	P x P	P x P	23	P—Kt 5	P x P
9	Castles	Castles	24	P x P	R—K B 2
10	R—B sq	P—B 4	25	Q—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
11	Q—K 2	P—B 5	26	P x P	P x P
12	B—Kt sq	P—Q R 3	27	Q R—B sq	R x R
13	Kt—K 5	P—Q Kt 4	28	Q x R	Q—K 3
14	P—B 4	Kt—K 5	29	K—Kt 2	B—B sq
15	Q Kt x Kt	P x Kt	30	Resigned.	

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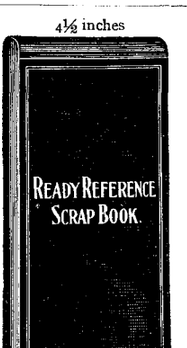

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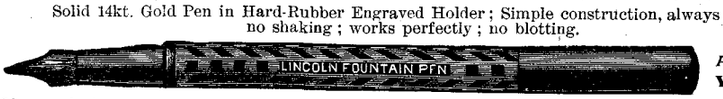

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White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—B 3 (d)	P—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B—B 2	P—K Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	19 P-KKt4(e)	Kt—Q 2
4 Castles	P—Q 3	20 R—R 3 (f)	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	21 K—Kt 2	P—K R 4
6 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	22 P—R 3	K—Kt 2
7 Kt—Q 5	Castles	23 R—R sq	R—R sq
8 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	24 P—Kt 4	Kt—R 3
9 P—Q 5	Kt—Q sq	25 P-B 5 (g)	B—Q 2
10 B—Q 3	K—R sq	26 Q—B sq	K—Kt 3
11 Kt—K sq	P—K B 3	27 B P x P	B P x P
12 P—Q B 4	Kt—B 2	28 B x P	P x P
13 B—K 3	R—K Kt sq	29 R P x P	Kt(R 3) x P
14 R-B sq(a)	P—K kt 3	30 B-Kt sq(h)	K R x R
15 R—B 3	Kt—B 4 (b)	31 K x R	Q—R 2 ch
16 B—B 2 (c)	P—B 4	32 K—Kt 2	Q—R 6 ch
		Resigns. (i)	

Notes.

(a) While White, evidently, has an object in view, he is losing lots of time.

(b) We don't like this move, for White can play B x Kt, followed by P—B 4, giving him a strong center.

(c) This permits Black to gain a move at a very important time. Better B x Kt, followed by P—B 4.

(d) To allow this P to thus advance is suicidal. Better was 17 B x Kt, P x B; 18 P x P, P x P; 19 R—K Kt 3.

(e) Forced; but puts White's game in a boxed-in condition. Here is a sample of a player keeping the other from doing anything.

(f) Another lost move. Worse than this, he places the R where he can not use it when needed.

(g) Note the fact that P—R 4 would win a piece.

(h) P x Kt wouldn't help matters.

(i) If K x Q, Kt—K 6 ch; K—R 2, R—R sq, mate.

A Brilliant Ending.

In a game between Mr. Amos Burn and an amateur, the following position occurred:

WHITE (Mr. Burn): K on K R 2; Q on K B 3; B on Q 5; R on K 2; Ps on K B 2 and K B 6, K Kt 3, K R 3, Q B 4.

BLACK (Amateur): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q R 8; B on Q 3; R on K B sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 3, K R 3, Q R 4.

Mr. Burn, having the move, played R—K 7. It is quite evident that if B x R, P x B and Black must lose his R, or Q x P ch, etc. The moves were 1 R—K 6, P—R 5; 2 B x P ch, R x B, and White mates in seven moves.

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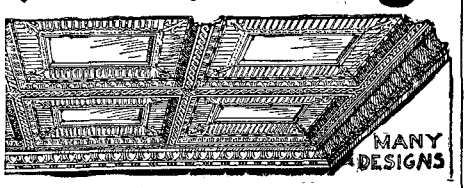

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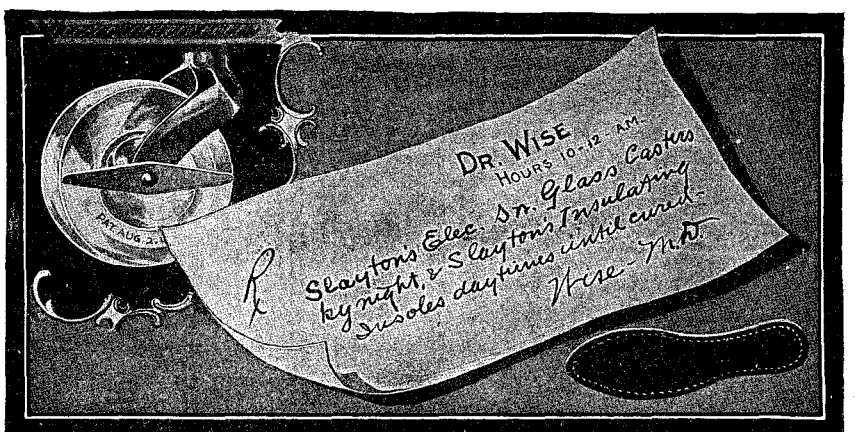

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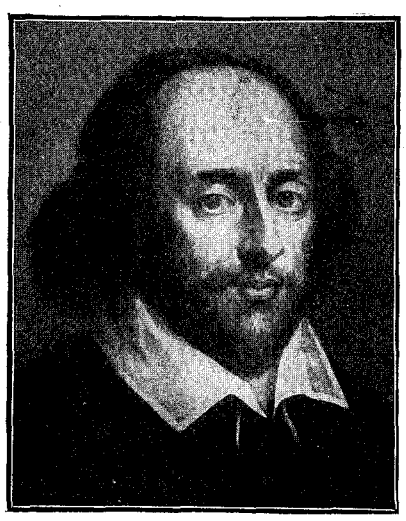

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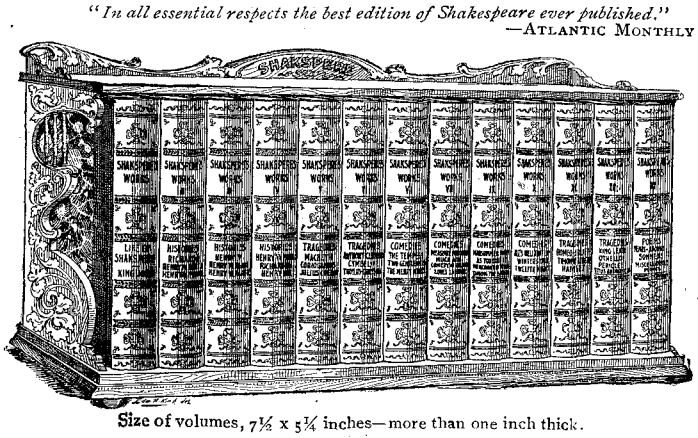

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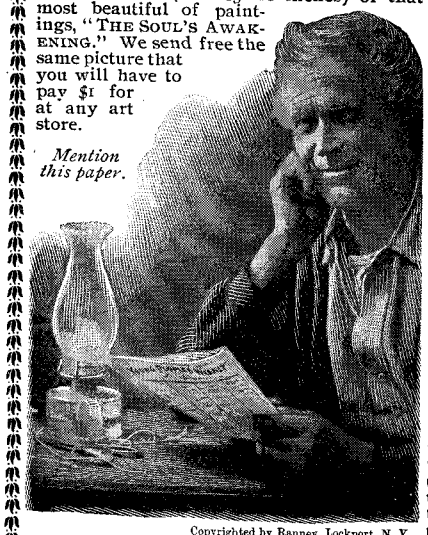

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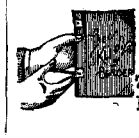

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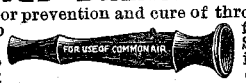

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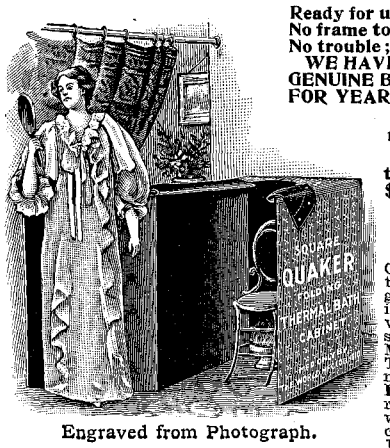

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IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE CABINET MADE.

HAS A REAL DOOR, opens wide—hinged to frame. Other Cabinets with so-called door are simply a hole or slit to crawl through. **FRAMEWORK** strong and rigid, *made of best steel*, galvanized to prevent its rusting. **EIGHT UPRIGHTS** support it from top to bottom. Some affairs on the market have no supports whatever, Cabinet rests on shoulders—others have 2 or 3 flimsy supports, shaky and unsatisfactory. **DURABLE COVERING MATERIAL**; very best, antiseptic cloth—**RUBBER LINED. TOP CURTAINS** open on top for cooling off—Cabinets that do not do this are said to be dangerous. **LARGE** and **ROOMY INSIDE.** Knees, arms and body do not touch the sides. Plenty of room for hot foot bath, and to sponge, towel and cool the body while inside. **FOLDS FLAT** *like a screen in 1 inch space—others* crush together and damage the goods. **WEIGHS** complete only 10 lbs. Easily carried.

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by imitations. We do not make it our business to find fault with other people's goods, but as there are a number of unreliable, irresponsible concerns who have sprung up in the past few months, know nothing whatever of the laws of hygiene, and have no regard for the public health, are trying to market so-called Cabinets which are inconvenient, unreliable and dangerous to use, on the strength of satisfaction given, and the enormous demand created for our genuine Quaker, and as we have many letters from persons who have bought such goods, are unable to use them, and obliged to throw them away and secure a genuine Cabinet from us, we feel it our duty to warn the public so that no one else may be imposed upon.

If our Cabinet is not the best in every way we do not want you to keep it.

Don't use a Cabinet which has no door, no frame, no rubber lining.

Remember a wooden frame Cabinet is ten years behind the times, is worthless, and **about as valuable as a wooden stove would be.** Do not pay $7.50, $12.50 or $18.00 for inferior, bunglesome and inconvenient affairs when the best costs only $5.00.

Place your order with us and you have the satisfaction of knowing you are doing business with a responsible and reliable firm (capital $100,000.00) who know the requirements of a first-class Cabinet, do exactly as they agree and furnish you a genuine Cabinet guaranteed to be the best in every particular.

Write to-day for full information and **our valuable book,** also testimonials from thousands of customers. Or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed as we guarantee every one, and refund your money after 30 days use if not just as represented. We ship the same day your order is received. **DO NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR BOOKLET,** as it will prove interesting.

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Our Cabinet is recommended by 27,000 best physicians, and **it will cure Nervous Troubles** and **Debility. Sleeplessness, Obesity, Lagrippe, Neuralgia.**

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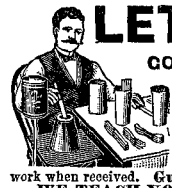

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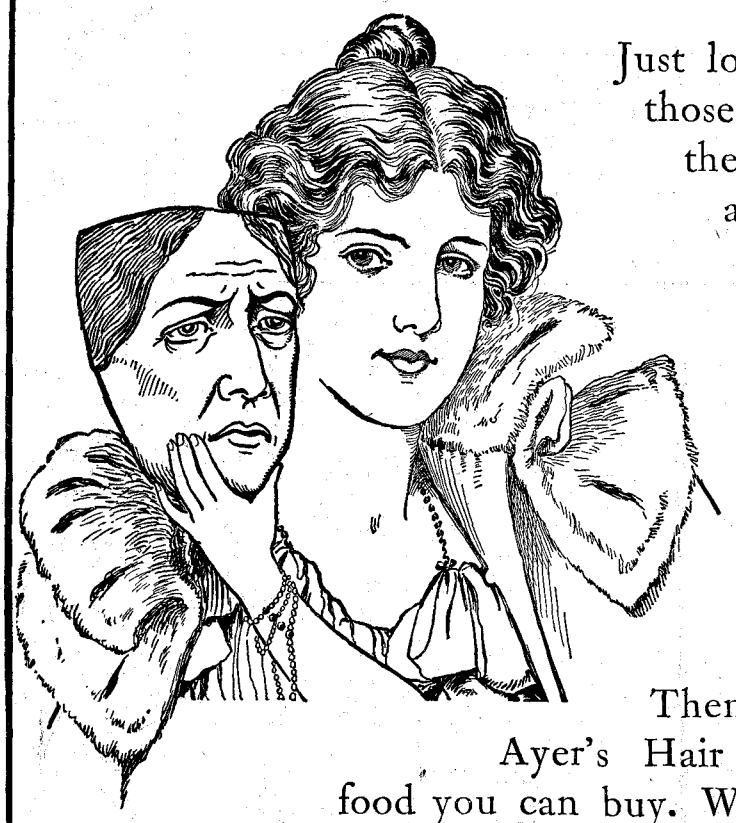
Age is Only a Mask



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